# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, July 20, 1816. [Vol. LV.—*No.* 2833.]


## Edinburgh Review.

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*
Have just received,
*t their Book, Stationary and Chart Store,*

The EDINBURGH REVIEW, Vol. 11—and No. 0.—Subscribers are requested call for their Numbers.

*Also just received,*
A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America: its connection with Agriculture d Manufactures: and an account of Public Debt, Revenues and Expenditures of the United States.—With brief review of the trade, agriculture, manufactures of the Colonies, previous to their Independence.—Accompanied with tables, illustrative of the principles and objects of the work.—By Timothy Pitkin, a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Connecticut.

*AND*

A large supply of Family

# BIBLES.

*With and without Plates.*
hich they will sell lower than usual

## WRITING-PAPER.

40 Reams of Writing and Letter *PAPER*,
f every description, from the best t-Pressed and Vellum, to the most ferior, which they will sell on as good rms as can be procured at the Manufactory.

A great Variety of
*Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,*
ade of the best Paper, bound in a perior manner, and Patent Ruled.

*English and American Stationary,*
Of every description, and at the lowest possible prices, constantly for sale above.

*SCHOOL-BOOKS,*
f every description, constantly for le as above.
School-Masters and Country Storekeepers supplied on the best possible rms.
*June* 15, 1816.

*TO LET,*
THAT large and commodious HOUSE, lately occupied by Col. ... —Apply at the Bank of Rhode Island
Newport, July 10, 1816.

*NOTICE.*
THREE young gentlemen having finished their Studies at the Seminary of learning under Mr. Fraser's, the Committee of Inspection of said Institution offer their places to any who may first please to apply for them
*By Order,*
J. FRASER, *Teacher.*
Newport, July 13.

*NOTICE,*
IS hereby given, that so much of that unimproved Tract of Land, known by the name of the *Great ... Cedar Swamp*, situated in South-Kingstown, will be sold at Public Auction, at the house of Charles Barker, on SATURDAY, August 3, 1816, at one o'clock P. M. as will pay the State and Town Taxes assessed on the same in Sept. and Nov. 1814, and the State Tax assessed in Oct. 1815, with all the expences attending the same
BENJ. T. PECKHAM, *Collector.*
South-Kingstown, July 8 1816

## TO LET,
THE Dwelling-House situated on the Long-Wharf, formerly owned by the late Capt. *Moses Barlow*.—For terms, &c. apply to Sarah Barlow, or S. T. NORTHAM.
Newport, May 17.

## NEW GOODS.

### ISAAC GOULD,
*No. 176, Thames-street,*

HAS just received, via New-York and Boston, Real London Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres superb fancy Vestings, silk florentine and white Marseilles ditto; white Nankin Crape; white Jean; color'd ditto.—With a variety of other Articles in his line, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this Town, *for Cash only*

N. B.—Those that have New-York Money or Treasury Notes, are particularly invited to call.
Newport, June 7.

## CHEAP GOODS.

### J. F. TOWNSEND,
*At his Store, No. 141, Thames-Street.*

HAS just opened a handsome Assortment of French and English GOODS, purchased at the New-York Auctions, among which are:—Plain and Levantine Silks, of various colours; Virginia Sattins; green taffaty and Lustrings; white Sattins; Silk Shawls of various sizes and qualities; elegant silk half handkerchiefs; white and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs; silk Umbrellas and Parasols; jaconet muslin; cotton lawn; Calicoes and corded Ginghams; turtle-shell Combs; black and white silk hose; cotton ditto; black and white, and imitation Shawls; poplin; blue rattinett; cotton cassimere; habit, kid, and beaver Gloves; fans; thread laces; linen cambrics; white and mixt Stockinet; fine blue, black, mixt and drab Cassimeres; black silk florentine vesting; ribbons, &c.

All which will be sold very Cheap for Cash.
Newport, May 31.

## Union Manufacturing Company.

THE Union Manufacturing Company, having made a new arrangement of their business, request all persons having any demands against said Company, to present the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted, to make payment to
JOHN BABCOCK, *Agent.*
Portsmouth, July 12.

The *Wool Carding* and *Manufactory of Cloth*, will be continued at the above Factory on the most reasonable terms.
Portsmouth, July 12.

## Carding Machine.

THE Subscribers are about to put into operation, a new sett of Wool Machine Cards, on the most improved plan for Carding Sheep's Wool in their Cotton Factory, and will be ready to receive WOOL by the 15th instant.
GREENE, TILLINGHAST & Co
Wickford, July 4.

## *WILLIAM BARRETT,*
*Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public,*

THAT he has rebuilt his Factories and Machinery, and is now ready to receive, Dye, and finish all kinds of Goods as heretofore

The new establishment has accommodations more extensive, and possesses advantages superior to his former one, and is much better secured against accident by fire.

He avails himself of this public manner of expressing to his Customers and the public, his acknowledgments of the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and to solicit the continuance of those favors, pledging himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction in the manner of doing the work, his charges, and facility in the execution of orders.

He calculates with confidence upon the continuance of his former customers, and that support from the public which will aid him in retrieving his late loss.

GOODS received at No. 2, Hanover street, Boston, at the Dye-House in Malden, and by his Agents, viz:—Messrs. Edward W. Lawton, Newport—A. S. Gladding, Providence—and Mrs. Hannah Batchelder, Salem.
Malden, May 10, 1816. 3m

## *CRAPES, SHAWLS, &c*

ELEGANT Nankin and Canton CRAPES, a great variety of colours, of superior quality.
Real Merino SHAWLS, long and square.—Mantles of ditto.
*Also*, Imitation Merino and Cotton Shawls; large Silk ditto; brown, undress'd Prints; best English Silk Gloves; linen cambric Handkerchiefs; extra fine plain Leno's; real Lawn; white Italian Crape.

*Lustrings and Levantines,*
A great Variety.
The above are just received, and for Sale at
JAMES HAMMOND's
*Dry Goods and Book-Store,*
*No. 104, Thames-Street.*

ELEGANT
PAPER-HANGINGS, and BORDERS,
New Figures, and neat Patterns.
*For Sale as above.*
Newport, June 14.

## CLARKE COOK,
*Offers for Sale at his Store, No. 64, Thames-Street,*

AN Assortment of English, French and India GOODS, very low for Cash, by the piece or single yard.
*ALSO,*
*Cognac and Nantz BRANDY*
By the Pipe, Barrel or Gallon.
☞ *Treasury Notes* and *New-York Money* taken at par.
Newport, March 9.

## *HEMP, IRON, & DUCK.*

RUSSIA Clean HEMP; Old Sable Iron; Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first quality; Russia Sheetings—for Sale on a long credit, or for Treasury Notes, by
WILLIAM D'WOLFE.
Bristol, Jan. 12.

## *ROBERT ROBINSON,*
*Has for Sale,*

TEN or 12 Tons first quality St Petersburgh clean HEMP, and Ten Tons Swedish square IRON, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch square.
Newport, August 18.

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of
Beriah & Daniel Waite,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons having any demands against said Firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, and all those indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to Daniel Waite, who is authorized to settle the same, or their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
BERIAH WAITE, jun.
DANIEL WAITE.
Newport, July 3, 1816.

THE Business in future will be conducted by DANIEL WAITE, who has on hand, a general Assortment of
*Groceries, Crockery & Dry Goods.*
Newport, July 3.

## *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of SARAH GARDINER, (widow of Col. John Gardiner) late of South-Kingstown, deceased, and given bonds for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims thereon, to exhibit the same for adjustment.
SYLVESTER GARDINER.
South-Kingstown, July 8, 1816.

## *FOR SALE.*

A second-hand CHAISE, built in Philadelphia of the best materials, very little worn, and now in good order for use.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
April 26, 1815.

## *INDEPENDENCE.*

### Grand National Lottery,
SECOND CLASS.
*Authorized by an Act of Congress for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.*

| | |
|---|---|
| $35,000<br>25,000<br>10,000 | Highest Prizes. |

Present Price of Tickets, only $ 6.
Orders for Tickets and Shares in great variety of Numbers, will be attended to at
*JOSIAH C. SHAW's*
Truly Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 118, Thames-Street.
N. B.—New-York Money taken at *par* for Tickets in the above Lottery
J. C. S. will also guarantee the payment of all Prizes purchased of him in New-York Bank Notes.
Newport, June 28.

## ELEGANT *PAPER-HANGINGS* AND *BORDERS.*

### JOSIAH C. SHAW
*No. 118, Thames-street*

HAS just received, and offers for sale upon as good terms as can be purchased in this State, a complete Assortment of
*Paper-Hangings and Borders,*
of various prices and quality.—Please call and see them.
*He has also for sale, cheap as ever,*
A general Assortment of School-Books and Stationary, with a full supply of the celebrated Vellum foolscap Paper, of Hudson & Goodwin's, so much used in Schools.
Newport, March 15. tf

## *PEWS FOR SALE.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following PEWS, viz:—No. 6, No. 10, No. 24, No. 55, No. 56 and No. 60, in Trinity Church, in this Town, will be Sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the first MONDAY of August next, in said Church, to discharge the rents due thereon, unless the same shall be paid previous to that date.
*By order of the Vestry,*
EDWARD BRINLEY, *Senior Warden.*
Newport, May 23. 1816.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS BRINLEY, late of Newport, deceased, having given bond as the law directs, request all persons who have claims against said estate to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to
EDWARD BRINLEY, THOMAS BRINLEY, } *Adm'rs.*
Newport, June 14, 1816.

## FOR SALE,

ABOUT 300 acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode-Island about five miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth, being the Black-Point Farm, which abounds with the most valuable sea manure, and a quarry of stone, suitable for building; with two dwelling-houses, and other necessary buildings, consisting of barns, cribs, sheds, &c. and two good orchards.—It will be sold together, or in separate farms; and may be divided into two or three farms conveniently; all having an equal privilege to the shore for manure.—For terms, which will be liberal, apply to
DANIEL CHASE.
*Portsmouth, 14th of 6th Month,* 1816.

WE the Subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of Gershom Wodell, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; and give notice, that one year from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the House of Widow Ruth Wodell in Tiverton, on the last Monday in August, and on the last Monday in October, Dec February, April and June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on each day, for that purpose.
RICHARD DURFEE, JOSEPH COOK, } *Com'rs*
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
RUTH WODELL, *Adm'x.*
DAVID WODELL, *Admin'r.*
Tiverton, July 1, 1816.

## CLARKE COOK,
*No. 64, Thames-street.*

HAS just received from New-York an Assortment of NEW GOODS, among which are some very superior Broadcloths and Kerseymeres, which he will sell very cheap *for Cash.*
Newport, May 3.

## *Cheap for Cash!*

### *GEORGE S. TOMPKINS,*
*No. 152, Thames-Street,*

CONTEMPLATING a new Arrangement in business, offers for Sale his Stock now on hand, consisting of a handsome Assortment of
*Jewellery, Watches, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. &c.*
At very reduced prices.—He respectfully invites his Friends and Customers to call and see
Newport, July 5.

## GIN.

6 Pipes Butler's Gin,
*For Sale, by*
RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport, April 13.

## *FOR SALE,*

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, fronting Washington and corner of Willow-street, on Easton's Point, and is in good repair—If not sold by the 1st of May, it will then be to Rent.

*TO LET*
The lower part of the House next eastward of the above, fronting Willow street—Apply to
JAMES TOWNSEND.
Newport, March 6.

## TO LET,
*And Possession given immediately.*

THAT pleasantly situated House on Prospect-Hill, lately occupied by Mr *William Tisdale*, with a large Garden.—*Also*, The House and Store in Thames-street, lately occupied by Mr. *William S. Nichols*. For terms, apply to
SILAS DEAN.
*Who has for sale,*
500 Spars; 20,000 ft. Boards; 5000 Clapboards; 20,000 Shingles.
Newport, May 4.

## *Notice is hereby given,*

THAT I will attend in person or by Deputy, at the State-House in East-Greenwich, on Monday the 22d, and at the State House in South-Kingstown on Tuesday the 23d of July, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes as may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment, made under the act of January 9, 1816, and previous to the 1st of June 1816 which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person affected thereby or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and delivered to the post-office nearest to the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this district.
WILLIAM HAMMOND,
*Principal Assessor 3d R I District.*
North-Kingstown, June 19, 1816.

Newport, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July* 3, 1816.

WHEREAS Renewed Tew wife of *George Tew*, of Jamestown, in the County of Newport, housewright, has this day filed in said Office her petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bands of Marriage subsisting between her and her said husband may be dissolved, and a decree of Divorce be promulgated.—This is therefore to give notice to the said George that he be and appear, if he see fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

Newport, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July* 11*th.* 1816.

WHEREAS Daniel W Barker of Newport, has this Day filed in said Office, the Copy of an Act of the Hon General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island &c. passed in June Session 1816 granting him the benefit of an Act passed June A D 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors"—This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Daniel that they may appear if they think fit at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 4th Monday of August next to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the Estate of said Daniel, for the benefit of his Creditors
GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

*From a London Paper—May 20.*

## *Defence of Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Capt. Hutchinson.*

### *Sitting of the 24th of April.*

M. DUPIN addressed the Court, in defence of the three Englishmen, Bruce, Wilson, and Hutchinson.

"Gentlemen—On the same bench, which is ordinarily occupied but by obscure culprits, you behold to-day three Gentlemen, whose noble birth, exalted sentiments, and loyal character, ought, it would seem, to have forever averted so great a misfortune; but such is the effect of prejudice, which in the creation of appearances, over-steps the bounds of truth, and cannot be destroyed.—My clients have been the victims of its calamitous operations; a kind of public indignation has been excited against them, and has stigmatised them not only as guilty, but guilty of the greatest crimes. It has been asserted, that their object was nothing less than the subversion of the political system of all the European States of Europe. They have, however, succeeded in vindicating themselves from that charge. Their defence was heard, and above all it was felt;—thanks to justice, and the wisdom of the Chamber of Accusation!

"If their life is no longer threatened, their honor is still exposed to danger; and with them, as with ourselves, honor is every thing.—Their defence is not therefore designed to preserve them from imprisonment, whether long or short. That of all other considerations, is to them the least interesting But what they desire beyond all other objects, is to preserve for themselves, for their families, and their nation, more or less compromised in this case, an esteem so justly acquired.

"Their journey would be still a mystery, if Wilson had not been so imprudent as to confide the secret paper; and even that imprudence would not have led to any disclosure, had the letter reached the Noble Lord to whom it was addressed.—But the letter having been given up to the French police, nothing more was requisite to cause their arrest."

Here M. Dupin entered into a view of the forms of the proceeding against the prisoners; which at first were connected only with the escape of Lavalette, and were afterwards managed as relating to an imaginary conspiracy against all Europe.——He contended, that as the Chamber of Accusation had struck out the pretended conspiracy, it ought not to have been alluded to in the indictment, nor in the discussions.—"I declare, that it was not my intention to notice this point, but I am placed in a different situation. If I err, I may be considered a bad citizen; if I am remiss, I may pass for a base deserter of the interests of my clients:—

——'*Incedo per ignes,*
*Suppositos cineri doloso.*'

But I know my nation.—She is great, generous, and actuated by every sentiment of rectitude and consistency. She pronounces it my duty to defend foreigners, under trial here, as manfully as they could be defended in their own country, by advocates of their own nation."

Here, M. Dupin was interrupted by the applauses of the auditors.

The President.—"Applause is given in Theatres; Attention in the Courts of Assizes."

After a short discussion on the proper meaning of some passages of the correspondence, the Advocate-General declared his assent to the meaning most favorable to the interests of the accused.

M. Dupin continued. He contended, that the correspondence, purely confidential, might relate to the political system of Europe, without denying to Wilson the right of discussing such a topic.—"In fact, such is the nature of the English Constitution, that every citizen possesses the right of speaking, of printing, and of publishing all his opinions; of animadverting upon the acts of his government, and of declaring his hostility to measures, whether near or remote, which may appear to threaten public liberty, or compromise national honour.

"In England, every man claims the exercise of this right; and the persons called the Opposition exercise it more freely, and with greater latitude than any others. This is not objected to them as crime; for it is happily known, that the excess of their zeal in favour of liberty, is sufficiently counter-balanced by the tendency which Ministers have to the excess of power, and the abuse of authority.

"Well, then! Wilson is one of those free and independent characters; jealous of the glory and prosperity of his nation; and who, as he will himself tell you, would wish *every man free, and every State independent.*

"This is the liberty in which he glories;—a liberty which ought not to be confounded with our revolutionary licentiousness; but a constitutional liberty, founded in the dignity of man, the love of justice, and the enlightened knowledge of his country.

"Do not, however, gentlemen, imagine, that it is my desire to place the English in a rank superior to ours. We also have our rights, our liberties, our Constitution; and they plainly see, by the freedom with which I defend them, that a subject of the King of France is as free as themselves.—Prejudice has attributed to Wilson, intentions which he never entertained. He has been held up as the enemy of Europe, and yet he is precisely one of those, whom Europe has most to praise; one of those, who have most essentially contributed to the success of the good cause.

"It is time that I should explain those *marks* and *symbols of honour*, which he wears upon his breast.—He is enabled to give you a satisfactory account of all these decorations, because each of them is the reward of great services, or of a brilliant achievement.—He wears the decorations of the Red Eagle, of St. Ann, of St. George, of Maria Theresa, of the Tower, and of the Sword, of the Crescent, and of several other Orders.—The Order of St. Ann, which he wears at this moment, was given to him by the Emperor of Russia, who had it taken from his own neck, to confer it upon him, on the field of battle, at Bautzen.—He wears these marks of distinction, as the rewards of distinguished services, in the campaigns of Flanders, of Holland, of Ireland, of the Helder, of Egypt, of Poland, of Portugal, of Spain, of Russia, of Prussia, of Germany, and Italy, as well as the rewards of diplomatic missions of great difficulty and importance.—His port-folio is filled with letters from all the Sovereigns of Europe, who treat him with peculiar esteem.

"It was in the war of Spain, that he became acquainted with Marshal Ney. He does not shrink from the avowal, that he was vanquished by Ney; but, in his defeat, he had cause to praise the generosity of the conqueror. This was the origin of the attachment he has since evinced for the Marshal. He fought Bonaparte in Egypt, and was the historian of that celebrated campaign. Bonaparte omitted no opportunity to complain of the English Commissioner Wilson; and the eldest of Wilson's sons, was one of the officers who conveyed Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena.—And this is the man, who is stigmatised as factious, and a Bonapartist!"

Here M. Dupin read several original letters, written in French, to the accused, by the Emperor Alexander, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia.—One of these letters referred to the year 1794. In that campaign, Wilson had the happiness to disengage the Emperor Francis, who was surrounded in a village, and on the point of being taken, by the French troops.—He was, during the campaign of Dresden, close to General Moreau, when that illustrious commander was mortally wounded; and he was the first to raise him from the ground. In short, Wilson had received marks of attachment and esteem from all the Sovereigns of Europe, and from the King of France himself, to whom his services had been useful The accused had also on various occasions given proofs to Frenchmen, of the interest he took in their fate.—He succeeded in effecting the escape of a nephew of the Duke of Feltre, who was a prisoner of war; he released from prison a nephew of Prince Talleyrand, and preserved the life of the celebrated Physician Desgenettes.

M. Dupin next proceeded to establish two positions; that the English who were accused were in no way connected as accomplices with the other accused persons; and that the act considered in itself was not what the law understood by the concealment of a prisoner who had escaped, and consequently did not constitute a punishable offence.

M. Dupin concluded a long and brilliant Speech, in the following terms:—

"The accused are foreigners! They are Englishmen! But have they not Frenchmen for their Judges? Have they not declared their perfect reliance on the probity and conscience of a French Jury? It is in this respect that you are bound to redouble your sense of justice, in order to judge them; as I felt it incumbent upon me, to redouble my zeal for their defence.

"I go farther, and say, if somewhat of favour should be necessary for their absolute acquittal, you will then pronounce your verdict of absolute acquittal for the purpose of verifying the sentiment of one of our most illustrious Chancellors, who was accustomed to say, "Foreigners are privileged persons in France, when they implore the justice of the King."

The President asked Sir R. Wilson if he had arms, while escorting Lavalette?——He answered, that he had his pistols; and that Lavalette had only one, having left the other with Hutchinson. He translated a passage from his letter, in which he had said, that he trusted more to his presence of mind than to his means of resistance.

Sir Robert Wilson addressed the Court, as follows:—

"Gentlemen, the President did me too much honour in saying, that I had a perfect knowledge of the French language: I speak it very badly; and therefore must entreat your indulgence.—Having no knowledge of your Code of Laws, the principles and forms of which are essentially different from those of England, we have given up the whole of our defence to our Advocate, who is in every respect entitled to our gratitude, not only for the exercise of his talents, and that eloquence by which he was distinguished on every occasion, but for the generous zeal which he has continually manifested in our cause. It remains, however, for me to make some explanations; and I will do so, with all the respect which is due to the authority and the majesty of justice.

"Gentlemen, you are not ignorant that a most weighty accusation impended over us. Threatened as we were by an attack against our lives and our honor, we did not seek for safety either in the policy of Cabinets, or in applications for mercy. Trusting to our innocence, we required nothing from any government but the protection of an impartial trial; and we found our protection in the wisdom and justice of the Chamber of Accusation. Yet, in opposition to the decree of that Chamber, the act of accusation contains a multitude of facts that are foreign from the offence with which we are now accused; and at the same time that I am pointed out as an enemy to all governments, for observations made in the most sacred confidence, I am overwhelmed before Europe with the most outrageous and calumnious expressions

"Born in a free country, accustomed by my education to think freely on every subject, and to express my thoughts either verbally or in writing, I exercised the right of doing so

"Animated by the love of justice, of humanity, and liberty (not revolutionary liberty, but the liberty on which the social order of my country is founded, and which we cherish as the animating principle of our happiness and our power) I always stated with ardor, in my correspondence whatever the sentiment inspired me with

"Undoubtedly that correspondence might contain news, anecdotes, and predictions which were not verified. Knowing that they were never to be disclosed by those to whom my letters were addressed, I communicated them without any idea of the results. But there was not a single opinion of mine upon the morality of politics, which I am not proud to avow, and ready to defend.

"It is true, that I thought there appeared in the political horizon of Europe hurricanes ready to burst out *once more*, and lightnings ready to flash again; I also thought I saw in France marks of discontent which I believed to be general; but I did no more than describe the symptoms on which that belief was founded.

"My political religion restrained me from interfering in the internal concerns of other nations.

"I bewailed their misfortunes, I wished for their prosperity; I was desirous to see every man free, and every State independent; but I never formed those wishes as a conspirator.

"Devoted to honor, and to the Constitution of my country, I did, and always will, resist every act that wounds or even threatens them with injury; but I follow the standard of that same Constitution, and my arms are neither the poignard nor poison, but the laws and the rights of my country.

"Gentlemen, do not imagine that it is a crime for an Englishman to watch over the projects, or exercise a judgment on the acts of his government.—The means employed not being sufficient to prove a crime, they are made use of to add more weight to the offence with which we are charged. I do not wish to dwell upon this subject; our Advocate has done us noble justice; and particularly in vindicating the outraged honor of my brother, who is dear to me not only as a relation, but on account of my country. The liberty and reputation of his country is his patrimony, of which he cannot cease to be the guardian, without betraying what he owes to his fellow-citizens and to posterity.

"Nature, honor, and religion, enforce this obligation, and the exercise of that duty constitutes the proud prerogative of a freeman; and it is a truth which you must admit, after you shall have lived some time longer under a Constitutional government, such as that under which you now live.

"My principles have been held forth as frightful; but it will not be easy to make people think that the principles which evince an attachment to good faith, clemency, patriotism, and philanthropy, are those which spring from a criminal source.

"But who has given publicity to my thoughts? By whom and by what means has my correspondence, addressed only to my friends and countrymen, been taken possession of? Correspondence addressed only to a brother, and to a Personage, whose name carries along with it the assurance of every thing that is most illustrious and loyal in the nation, of which he has ever been one of the most enlightened and zealous supporters.

"With respect to the accusation of having conducted Lavalette out of France, I shall not detain you long.—The fact is acknowledged. I shall only dwell on the motives by which I was actuated.

"It is true that M. de Lavalette, with whom I never in any other instance had the least connexion, had inspired me with an interest which appeared to me to be felt by all classes of society in France. The painful sacrifices, the interesting devotion, the bold attempt so judiciously planned by Madame Lavalette, had most particularly increased that interest; and where is the man who could, without pain and regret, behold the happiness and glory of that virtuous and ever illustrious woman, terminate in irreparable misfortune? It is also true, that I consider Lavalette as a man condemned in a time of revolution, for an offence solely political; and as one who, by freely giving himself up, and by relying on his innocence and on the presumed faith of treaties, merited all our interest. But I declare, that these considerations, so powerful in themselves, had but a secondary influence in fixing my determination.

"The appeal made to our humanity, to our personal character, and our national generosity, the responsibility thrown upon us to decide all of a sudden upon the safety or the death of a wretched fellow-creature, and particularly of a stranger in that unhappy situation! That appeal was imperative, and did not allow us to calculate on his other claims to our benevolence. At the voice of such an appeal we should have done as much for an obscure person unknown to us, or even for a fallen enemy. Perhaps we were wanting in prudence; but we are better pleased, and we even rejoice in having given way to the sentiments of our hearts. And the same men who have calumniated us without knowing the motives or the particulars of our conduct, these men, I say, would have been the first to point us out, as cowards, without hearts or patriotism if, by refusing to save Lavalette, we had abandoned him to an inevitable death.—His friends would have joined their reproaches to those of our enemies; and then, degraded by the just contempt of the world, we should have dragged on an odious and disgraceful existence.

"Gentlemen, I have given myself up with confidence to the generous sentiments of a Jury entirely composed of Frenchmen. If in your conscience you think that we have offended against the laws of your country, we shall always have the consolation to reflect that we have not offended against the laws of nature, and that we fulfilled the duties of humanity"

This speech was followed by applauses.

The President.—Gend'arms, take those into custody who shall disturb the order of the Court."

Profound silence was restored.

Hutchinson said he had nothing to add to his defence.

Mr. Bruce then addressed the Court—[His Defence we have already published.]

# By the Mails.

## *COLUMBIA*

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 11.

It cannot but be a subject of regret to find that there are citizens of the United States, since the Peace, extensively engaged in that most disgraceful of all traffics, the African Slave Trade: especially since it must be carried on under foreign colours and for the benefit of colonies of foreign nations. We should be glad never to hear of any American citizen being engaged in any trade, in which he was ashamed or afraid to display the American stripes. The cupidity natural to man is a very insufficient excuse for the violation of the first duties of humanity, morality and law.

The following article affords fuller information than we have yet seen on this subject:—

LONDON, MAY 10.

*The following is an extract of a letter from on board the Spanish slave schr. Rosa, prize to H. M. ship Bann, dated Sierra Leone, January 26.*

"MY DEAR SIR—I have just arrived in the above vessel, which we have captured, after an anxious chase of many hours, and a smart action with our boats of an hour and a half. We were refitting here H. M. ship Bann, about a fortnight since when information was received of three vessels under Spanish colors, well manned and armed, being at the Galines, a place about 150 miles to leeward of Sierra Leone, taking in slaves; with great exertions, being entirely dismantled at the time, we got the ship ready and at sea, by 8 o'clock the following morning. The wind failing, we did not get off the place until the 6th morning by day break; when, to our great satisfaction, we discovered a large schooner in shore, who, on seeing us, immediately cut his cables, and made all sail with a light breeze off the land—we after him, but soon found he had the advantage in sailing. At 12 o'clock, lucky for us, it fell calm, chase about nine miles distant, when the second lieutenant was dispatched with all the boats. A little before three, being within shot, chase run up a Spanish ensign and pendant, swept his broadside round to bear upon the boats, and commenced a sharp fire of round and grape upon them; there being a very heavy ground swell on, and no wind, I am happy to say it took very little effect; about four, being within pistol shot, prepared to board, one boat on each bow, and one on each quarter, schooner keeping up a heavy fire of grape and musquetry—our pinnace having a 12 pound carronade, cut him up very much; his mainmast at this time being shot away, gave three hearty cheers, darted alongside, and carried him sword in hand. The vessel proved to be the Rosa under Spanish colors, from Havana, pierced for 16 guns, but only four mounted, about 20 men her crew, all Americans, and 276 slaves; being under Spanish colors is all nonsense, the prize was formerly the American privateer Perry, of Baltimore, and now manned entirely with Americans commanded by an American, and had beat off only four days previous to our falling in with her, under American colors, the colonial vessel of war Princess-Charlottee When our boats were getting the upper hand, they let about 50 slaves out of irons, and arming them with boarding pikes, told them that should we get on board they would all be murdered, which made the poor wretches fight like devils; they stood the deck when every American that was able had jumped below. Thank God, we had none killed, owing to the heavy roll of a sea that was on; our assistant surgeon and three or four men, are badly wounded; about the same number of Americans are wounded; but the vessel is very much cut up about her masts and rigging—the main mast is shot away. After taking out the prisoners, and putting her to rights as well as we could, I was despatched in her, with fourteen men to Sierra Leone, where, having had favourable winds, we have arrived safe, after a short passage—She was the last of the three we went in quest of, her two consorts having sailed three days before we arrived; one of them mounted 14 guns and 80 men, with 500 slaves; the other 6 guns and 30 men, with 300 slaves; all three came from Havana.—Her trial has not lasted long, the Admiralty Court here having condemned her immediately. I do not know yet what is to be done with the American prisoners.—The coast is full of American vessels, under Spanish colors, and well manned and armed. To-morrow we sail in quest of a ship now off Cape Mount, with part of her cargo on board, the whole, when complete, will consist of 1200 slaves; she mounts 24 guns and is manned with 150 men."

*Mission to Carthagena*

Mr Hughes succeeded effectually in that part of his mission which related to the release of the few Americans detained in Carthagena and Santa Martha and at the same time effected the liberation of ten English, and several Frenchmen, detained for violation of the laws of blockade. The Englishmen were put on board a British vessel which arrived there the next day to demand their release, and the Frenchmen came in the Macedonian to Annopalis.

As to the American property sequestered by the Spaniards, their authorities utterly refused to restore any part of it.

## *NEW-YORK.*

NEW YORK, JULY 14.

### *Latest from England.*

The Editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to their London correspondent for London papers, &c. down to the last of May, affording several interesting articles.

A letter from an officer in Lord Exmouth's fleet in the Mediterranean, is published in the London papers. It details the operations of that fleet before Algiers and Tunis, and adds the following:—

"The fleet is now (21st of April) under weigh to Tripoli; and when we shall have effected our negociations there we shall rendezvous at Cali, in Sardinia; and from thence to Algiers, to obtain a revision of a Treaty made by the Dey with America, by which an undue advantage has been granted to that nation, as it respects the disposal of their prizes in the Dey's ports; and then we shall proceed to England."

LONDON, MAY 31.

The British Funds continue to rise—owing to the economy displayed by Government, in the numerous recent retrenchments.

Mr. Canning has accepted the office of President of the Board of Controul, and a Member of Parliament in his stead is to be chosen for Liverpool.

Mr. Brougham gave notice of a motion for the destruction of the Treasury Records of the Income-Tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said they should be destroyed The object of Mr B. is supposed to have been partly to shew detestation of the Tax; and partly because it was improper for government to possess a schedule of each man's property.

Ld. Grenville, last night, gave notice in Parliament, of a motion for the next session, tending to enforce a registration of Slaves in the West-Indies; and Lord Bathurst declared Government to be ready to concur in effecting the measure.

Our Paris dates are to May 27.

Gen. Chartrand has been shot in France, pursuant to the sentence of a Court-Martial, for joining in the Rebellion in March 1816.

David, condemned for his concern in the Insurrection at Grenoble, has been executed.

Didier, the Chief of the Insurrection at Grenoble, has been given up by two of his accomplices.

A son of Boissy d'Anglais has been arrested—Also, Count de Thiars.

Caulincourt is said to have been arrested near Paris, and committed to prison.

Fouche remains in Germany, and is said to be occupied in writing his political memoirs.

It is confirmed that Savary and La-

and have been permitted to leave Malta. They have embarked for the United States.

The Frigate Amphitrite and the Loure, flute, have sailed from France for Pondicherry, with Count Dupuy and suite, Governor of the French possessions in India.

A squadron for Guadaloupe was to sail the beginning of June.

A letter from Marseilles, May 16, says, there was an insurrection at Tunis the beginning of that month.

The insurgents killed the Bey, and offered the crown to his brother, who refused it. On this they seized five stout corsairs and put to sea, carrying off several of the principal people.—It was supposed they had sailed for Constantinople.

A contagious distemper has broken out on the coast of Norway, north of Bergen, which has excited considerable alarm.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 18.

### Affairs in South America.

Our accounts from this quarter, are extremely desultory, and are seldom to be relied on. Some recent reports, would make it appear that the revolutionists were generally successful; but the following authentic Proclamation shews, that at Santa Fee, the royalists have succeeded in restoring tranquility in that vice-kingdom:—

"*Carthagenians!* The King's arms occupy already Santa Fee, and all this kingdom. The bands of rebels which the royal troops met in their rout, only distinguished themselves by their cowardice, their robbery, and their excesses on the defenceless and oppressed people, when they could commit them with impunity. They have vanished like smoke before the army, and the members of the ridiculous Congress are dispersed, who, being uncertain of their fate, have sought an asylum in the mountains among the Indians. More than a thousand of the revolutionary soldiers came over to our troops voluntarily, within two days; and nothing, but the acclamations and cries of long live the King and his valiant warriors, are heard throughout the capital and the neighbouring towns. The laws are revived every where; tranquility is restored to the inhabitants of the New Kingdom of Grenada, and unanimity will bind the hearts and affections of our seduced brothers, who will no longer embrue their hands in one another's blood; the intrigues and criminal intentions of the ambitious are exposed to their view, so that their hatred is now converted to love; they have cast away their fratricide swords, and at the feet of the most just Sovereign, implore his clemency, desiring to bury in oblivion all past evils, and resign themselves sincerely to the arms of peace."

## NEWPORT,

## SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

*Defence of Sir* ROBERT WILSON.

Two or three weeks ago, we published some account of the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, on the charge of having effected the escape of Lavalette from Paris. Mr. Bruce's speech, in his own defence, was then given. We now copy, from a London paper of the 20th of May, the speech delivered on that occasion by Mr. Dupin, a French Advocate, and a speech by Sir Robert Wilson. They will be found on the second page, and will be read with much interest.

In giving these articles, the London Editor states, that—"Immediately after the verdict of the Jury, the Advocate-General officially required the application or enforcement in the sentence of Articles 240 and 248 of the Penal Code, the latter being that by which the sentence was regulated; while M. Dupin prayed for the application of Article 463, which states, "*that in cases characterized by circumstances of extenuation, the imprisonment may be limited to four-and-twenty hours.*" Captain Hutchinson expressed his complete satisfaction at the able pleading of his Advocate, and declared he had nothing to add to the defence made for him. The feelings of Mr. Bruce, when the sentence was pronounced by the President, are strongly represented by some of the Paris papers. *La Gazette de France* says—"Mr. Bruce looked as if he had been struck by a thunder-bolt"—and *Le Journal des Debates* observes, "that Sir Robert Wilson retired saluting the Judges and the auditors; but that Mr. Bruce shewed neither the same calmness nor resignation."

*The Season.*

Of the Harvest in the southern states we receive very favourable accounts.—Of the wheat and rye, the quantity is fully equal to usual crops, and the quality is good. The corn in this neighborhood looks well; but of Hay there will, it is generally thought, not be more than half a crop. Potatoes never looked better. The Rye, it is said, will do well, throughout the state.

The New-Hampshire and Maine papers mention, that a frost on the 8th, cut off all the tops of potatoes, beans, &c.

*National Bank.*—The Books of Subscription to the Bank of the United States were opened according to law, on the first instant, at the various places directed in the act for incorporating the Bank. From what we have heard, there can be no doubt but the required amount of capital will be subscribed, and that the Bank will go into operation within the time which the act prescribes.

### The Whale Fishery.

From Pitkin's Statistics we copy the following article on this subject:

"The Whale Fishery first attracted the attention of the Americans in 1699, and originated at the island of Nantucket, in *boats* from the shore. In 1715, six sloops, of 38 tons burthen each, were employed in this fishery, from that island. For many years their adventures were confined to the American coast, but as whales grew scarce here, they were extended to the Western Islands, and to the Brazils, and at length to the North and South Seas.

No particular reports, for the latter years, have come down to us; but from 1787 to 1789, ninety-one vessels, of 5820 tons, were annually employed in the Northern Fishery, and 31 vessels, of 4390 tons, in the Southern, with 1611 seamen, most of them belonging to Nantucket, Boston, Dartmouth, and other ports of Massachusetts. For many years past, this fishery has been carried on from Nantucket and New-Bedford, a large commercial and flourishing town on the coast, in its neighbourhood, and has employed from 15 to 18 thousand tons of shipping, principally in the Southern Seas.

The following is the *value* of Spermaceti and common Whale Oil, whalebone, and Spermaceti candles, exported, for the years stated, viz.

1803, $455.000—1804, 380,000—1805, 478,000—1806, 600,000—1807, 506,000—1808, 121,000—1809, 305,000—1810, 354,000. Since which period the exports have been diminished."

*From Duane's Aurora.*

Two General Court-Martials are shortly to convene for the trial of Brigadier-General (brevet Major-General) Gaines; Colonel (brevet Brigadier) Bissell, of the 1st infantry, and Colonel Nicholas, of the 8th infantry.

It is said that Gen. Gaines is accused of gross injustice or partiality, relating to the merits and conduct of certain officers under his command during the campaign on the Niagara;—bestowing applause on favorites, where there was no service performed; and suppressing the merits, and wantonly withholding from government the names of officers who had signally distinguished themselves. These are the reports we have heard, and believe to be the subject of charges against Gen. Gaines.

In the case of General Bissell and Col Nicholas, it had its origin also on the frontier; the general had imputed to the colonel a disreputable course of conduct in actual military service, and in his private habits and conduct in camp. The colonel accused the general of injustice and calumny.—Challenges and assaults of a very scandalous kind have preceded those arrests; favoritism is alleged to have no small share in this squabble, which will probably cost the public from ten to twenty thousand dollars. "When the head's disordered, the mind's not well."

A Society has been established in Massachusetts, by some christian philanthropists, to discourage war. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the utility of this Institution, no doubt can exist about the purity of the motives of the respectable individuals who compose it. One of the strongest arguments for war in Europe, a crowded population, cannot be found in this country for a long period of time. The following letters were received by the founder of this Society, in answer to an application to the writers for their support of its views. Any letters coming from such eminent men as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, must be interesting; but these are highly characteristic. We copy them from the 4th number of "The Friend of Peace," a work published under the auspices of this Society.

*Mr. Jefferson's Answer.*

MONTICELLO, Jan. 29, 1816.

SIR,

Your letter bearing date October 18, 1815, came only to hand the day before yesterday, which is mentioned to explain the date of mine. I have to thank you for the pamphlets accompanying it, to wit, the Solemn Review, the Friend of Peace or Special Interview, and the Friend of Peace No. 2. The first of these I had received, through another channel some months ago. I have not read the two last steadily through, because where one assents to propositions as soon as announced, it is loss of time to read the arguments in support of them. These numbers discuss the first branch of the causes of war, that is to say, wars undertaken for the *point of honour*, which you aptly analogize with the act of duelling between individuals, and reason with justice from the one to the other. Undoubtedly this class of wars is, in the general, what you state them to be, "needless, unjust and inhuman, as well as antichristian."

The second branch of this subject; to wit, wars undertaken on account of *wrong done* and which may be likened to the act of robbery in private life, I presume will be treated of in your future numbers. I observe this class mentioned in the Solem Review, p. 10, and the question asked, "Is it common for a nation to obtain a *redress* of wrong by war?" The answer to this question you will of course draw from history; in the meantime, reason will answer it on grounds of probability, that where the wrong has been done by a weaker nation, the stronger one has generally been able to enforce redress; but where by a stronger nation, redress by war has been neither obtained nor expected by the weaker; on the contrary, the loss has been increased by the expences of the war, in blood and treasure, yet it may have obtained another object, equally securing itself from future wrongs. It may have retaliated on the aggressor, losses of blood and treasure, far beyond the value to him, of the wrong he had committed, and thus have made the advantage of that too dear a purchase to leave him in a disposition to renew the wrong in future; in this way, the loss by war may have secured the weaker nation from loss by future wrong. The case you state of two boxers, both of whom get a "terrible bruising," is opposite to this; he, of the two who committed the aggression on the other, although victor in the scuffle, yet probably finds his aggression not worth the bruising it has cost him. To explain this by numbers, it is alledged, that Great-Britain took from us, before the late war, near 1000 vessels, and during the war, we took from her 1400; that before the war, she seized, and made slaves of 6000 of our citizens, and that we in the war killed more than 6000 of her subjects, and caused her to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 5000 guineas a head for every slave she made. She might have purchased the vessels she took, for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 of her men killed, for the purpose to which she applied ours, have saved the 4 or 5000 guineas a head, and obtained a character of justice, which is valuable to a nation as to an individual. These considerations, therefore, leave her without inducement to plunder property, and take men in future on such dear terms. I neither affirm nor deny the truth of these allegations, nor is their truth material to the question; they are possible and therefore present a case which will claim your consideration in a discussion of the general question; Whether any degree of injury can render a recourse to war expedient? Still less do I propose to draw to myself any part of this discussion. Age and its effects both on body and mind, has weaned my attentions from public subjects, and left me unequal to the labours of correspondence, beyond the limit of my personal concern. I retire therefore from the question, with a sincere wish, that your writings may have effect in lessening this greatest of human evils, and that you may retain life and health, to enjoy the contemplation of this happy spectacle; and pray you to be assured of my great respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*Mr. Adams's Answer.*

QUINCY, Feb. 6, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your kind letter of the 23d of January, and I thank you for the pamphlets enclosed with it.

It is very true, as my excellent friend, Mr Norton, has informed you, that I have read many of your publications with pleasure.

I have also read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declamations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war, and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart accorded with them at first blush. But alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me that wars are necessary and as inevitable in our system, as Hurricanes, Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

Our beloved country, sir, is surrounded by enemies, of the most dangerous, because the most powerful, and most unprincipled character. Collisions of national interest, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion, it ought to be excited. We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land.

Universal and perpetual peace appears to me, no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience, and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few.

I cannot therefore, sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society.

I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and the politicians, to let me die in peace. I seek only repose.

With the most cordial esteem, however, I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

## Died,

At Portsmouth (on this Island) on the 29th ult. Mr. PRESERVED FISH, in the 68th year of his age.

In this town on Saturday last, Capt. JOHN SLOMAN, aged 69 years.—He commanded a company of Artillerists in the revolutionary war, and was distinguished as a brave and active officer.

On Thursday last, Mr. NATHAN HAMMETT, in the 69th year of his age.—Maintaining through life, the character of an honest man!—"*the noblest work of God.*"

At St. John's, Nova-Scotia, WILLIAM WALTON, Esq. Collector of the Customs, aged 82, formerly of this town.

## Ship News.

*PORT OF NEWPORT,*

*July* 20, 1816.

ENTERED,

Sloop B. D. Jones, Bliss, New-York
Shepherdess, Gardner, ditto

CLEARED,

Sloop Express Justin, New-York
Union, Morse, Washington


## NEW TARIFF.

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*

Have just received,

*At their Book, Stationary and Chart Store,*

THE Rates of Duty, after the 30th of June, 1816, on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into the United States.—Price 25 Cents.

*A RARE CHANCE!*

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*

BEING desirous of reducing their extensive Stock of BOOKS, offer any Books in their Store, (except School-Books) *at 25 per cent. Discount* from the retail prices—Their Stock comprises many Valuable Works, and the same opportunity to purchase books of merit, at this reduced price, may not again occur.

*July* 20, 1816.

ROBERT ROBINSON,

*Has for Sale,*

THIRTY Hogsheads first quality Hispaniola MOLASSES—Sugar in Barrels—Hemp—Duck—Sheetings, &c—*Also*, Swedish flat and square IRON, of different descriptions.

Newport, July 19.

COFFEE & WINE.

*L. ROUSMANIERE,*

*Has for Sale,*

PRIME GREEN COFFEE, in bags, imported in the brig Governor Jones, from Africa.

*ALSO,*

CHOICE OLD LONDON PARTICULAR TENERIFFE WINE, in Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter-Casks, imported in the Brig Hiram.

Newport, July 19.


## RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are notified, That their Annual Meeting for choice of Officers, and transacting other necessary business relative to the affairs of said Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 29th July inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 20, 1816.


*PECKHAM & BARKER,*

*Have just received direct from the Manufactories, per ship Illinois, from London, and Eliza Jane, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.*

FORTY-FOUR Packages of HARDWARE GOODS, among which are, very complete assortments of Cutlery, Saddlery, Ironmongery and Cabinet Wares—which they will sell at wholesale or retail, on as favourable terms as can be obtained in New-England.—They have in store, Nails and Brads of all kinds, Iron and Steel, and the best kind of Manchester Sea Coal.

Providence, July 14. 3w


## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber appointed Administrator on the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to

FRANCIS B. FOGG, *Admin'r,*
*With the Will annexed.*

Newport, July 19, 1816.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July* 17, 1816.

WHEREAS MARIA DOWD, wife of Benjamin Dowd, of Newport, in the County of Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office her petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bands of Marriage subsisting between her and her said husband, may be dissolved, and a decree of Divorce be promulgated.—This is therefore to give notice to said Benjamin, that he be and appear, if he see fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the President of the U. S. to superintend at Providence the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby give Notice, that in conformity to an Act of Congress passed on the tenth day of April last, entitled, "*An Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States,*" subscription books will be opened at the ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, on the first day of July next, and will continue open every day from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, when the same will be closed.

That any individual, company, corporation, or state, may subscribe for any number of shares of the capital of said Bank, not exceeding three thousand shares; and at the time of subscribing, there must be paid on each share, five dollars in gold or silver coin of the U. S. or of foreign coins, and 25 dollars more in like coin or in funded debt, in the manner following: that is to say, the payments in coin must be made in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in gold coin of Spain or the dominions of Spain at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-eight grains and sixty hundreths of a grain of the actual weight thereof, or in other foreign gold or silver coin, at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coin in the U. S. passed on the tenth day of April, 1806; that is to say,

The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof.

The gold coins of France, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty seven grains and two-fifths of a grain of the actual weight thereof.

Spanish milled dollars at the rate of 100 cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny-weights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a dollar—crown of France, at the rate of 110 cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen penny-weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown.

The payments made in the funded debt of the United States, will be received at the following rates: that is to say,

The funded debt bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, at the nominal or par value thereof; the funded debt bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of sixty-five dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; and the funded debt bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of one hundred and six dollars and fifty one cents for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; together with the amount of the interest accrued on the said several denominations of funded debt, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing the same to the capital of the said Bank; and

That at the time and place of subscribing, each and every subscriber must deliver to the Commissioners the certificates of funded debt, for the funded debt proportion of their respective subscriptions, together with a power of attorney, in the form following—that is to say:

"Know all men by these presents, that I——, of the state of——, a subscriber for —— shares of the capital of the Bank of the United States, do hereby authorize and empower Seth Weaton, E. K. Dexter and James D'Wolf, or a majority of them, commissioners for superintending the subscriptions at Providence in the state of Rhode-Island, in person or by substitute, to transfer in due form of law, the funded debt whereof the certificates are hereunto annexed, to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, as soon as the Bank shall be organized; *Provided always*, That if, in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of said Bank among the subscribers, in the manner by law directed, the said funded debt shall be of a greater amount than shall be necessary to complete the funded debt portion for the shares to be apportioned, only so much of the funded debt shall be transferred by virtue of the power and authority hereby given, as shall be necessary to complete such payments.

Witness my hand and seal, this—— day of ——— 1816.

Signed and delivered }
in the presencee of }

N. B. The wording of the power must be changed when necessary to meet the cases of subscriptions by companies, corporation, or state; and the parties should acknowledge the execution of the power before a magistrate, who will certify the same under his hand and seal in the usual form.

SETH WHEATON, }
E. K. DEXTER, } *Commissioners*
JAMES D'WOLF, }

*From a London Paper—May 20.*

## *Defence of Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Capt. Hutchinson.*

### *Sitting of the 24th of April.*

M. DUPIN addressed the Court, in defence of the three Englishmen, Bruce, Wilson, and Hutchinson.

"Gentlemen—On the same bench, which is ordinarily occupied but by obscure culprits, you behold to-day three Gentlemen, whose noble birth, exalted sentiments, and loyal character, ought, it would seem, to have forever averted so great a misfortune; but such is the effect of prejudice, which in the creation of appearances, over-steps the bounds of truth, and cannot be destroyed.—My clients have been the victims of its calamitous operations; a kind of public indignation has been excited against them, and has stigmatised them not only as guilty, but guilty of the greatest crimes. It has been asserted, that their object was nothing less than the subversion of the political system of all the European States of Europe. They have, however, succeeded in vindicating themselves from that charge. Their defence was heard, and above all it was felt;—thanks to justice, and the wisdom of the Chamber of Accusation!

"If their life is no longer threatened, their honor is still exposed to danger; and with them, as with ourselves, honor is every thing.—Their defence is not therefore designed to preserve them from imprisonment, whether long or short. That of all other considerations, is to them the least interesting But what they desire beyond all other objects, is to preserve for themselves, for their families, and their nation, more or less compromised in this case, an esteem so justly acquired.

"Their journey would be still a mystery, if Wilson had not been so imprudent as to confide the secret paper; and even that imprudence would not have led to any disclosure, had the letter reached the Noble Lord to whom it was addressed.—But the letter having been given up to the French police, nothing more was requisite to cause their arrest."

Here M. Dupin entered into a view of the forms of the proceeding against the prisoners; which at first were connected only with the escape of Lavalette, and were afterwards managed as relating to an imaginary conspiracy against all Europe.——He contended, that as the Chamber of Accusation had struck out the pretended conspiracy, it ought not to have been alluded to in the indictment, nor in the discussions.—"I declare, that it was not my intention to notice this point, but I am placed in a different situation. If I err, I may be considered a bad citizen; if I am remiss, I may pass for a base deserter of the interests of my clients:—

——'*Incedo per ignes,*
*Suppositos cineri doloso.*'

But I know my nation.—She is great, generous, and actuated by every sentiment of rectitude and consistency. She pronounces it my duty to defend foreigners, under trial here, as manfully as they could be defended in their own country, by advocates of their own nation."

Here, M. Dupin was interrupted by the applauses of the auditors.

The President.—"Applause is given in Theatres; Attention in the Courts of Assizes."

After a short discussion on the proper meaning of some passages of the correspondence, the Advocate-General declared his assent to the meaning most favorable to the interests of the accused.

M. Dupin continued. He contended, that the correspondence, purely confidential, might relate to the political system of Europe, without denying to Wilson the right of discussing such a topic.—"In fact, such is the nature of the English Constitution, that every citizen possesses the right of speaking, of printing, and of publishing all his opinions; of animadverting upon the acts of his government, and of declaring his hostility to measures, whether near or remote, which may appear to threaten public liberty, or compromise national honour.

"In England, every man claims the exercise of this right; and the persons called the Opposition exercise it more freely, and with greater latitude than any others. This is not objected to them as crime; for it is happily known, that the excess of their zeal in favour of liberty, is sufficiently counter-balanced by the tendency which Ministers have to the excess of power, and the abuse of authority.

"Well, then! Wilson is one of those free and independent characters; jealous of the glory and prosperity of his nation; and who, as he will himself tell you, would wish *every man free, and every State independent.*

"This is the liberty in which he glories;—a liberty which ought not to be confounded with our revolutionary licentiousness; but a constitutional liberty, founded in the dignity of man, the love of justice, and the enlightened knowledge of his country.

"Do not, however, gentlemen, imagine, that it is my desire to place the English in a rank superior to ours. We also have our rights, our liberties, our Constitution; and they plainly see, by the freedom with which I defend them, that a subject of the King of France is as free as themselves.—Prejudice has attributed to Wilson, intentions which he never entertained. He has been held up as the enemy of Europe, and yet he is precisely one of those, whom Europe has most to praise; one of those, who have most essentially contributed to the success of the good cause.

"It is time that I should explain those *marks* and *symbols of honour*, which he wears upon his breast.—He is enabled to give you a satisfactory account of all these decorations, because each of them is the reward of great services, or of a brilliant achievement.—He wears the decorations of the Red Eagle, of St. Ann, of St. George, of Maria Theresa, of the Tower, and of the Sword, of the Crescent, and of several other Orders.—The Order of St. Ann, which he wears at this moment, was given to him by the Emperor of Russia, who had it taken from his own neck, to confer it upon him, on the field of battle, at Bautzen.—He wears these marks of distinction, as the rewards of distinguished services, in the campaigns of Flanders, of Holland, of Ireland, of the Helder, of Egypt, of Poland, of Portugal, of Spain, of Russia, of Prussia, of Germany, and Italy, as well as the rewards of diplomatic missions of great difficulty and importance.—His port-folio is filled with letters from all the Sovereigns of Europe, who treat him with peculiar esteem.

"It was in the war of Spain, that he became acquainted with Marshal Ney. He does not shrink from the avowal, that he was vanquished by Ney; but, in his defeat, he had cause to praise the generosity of the conqueror. This was the origin of the attachment he has since evinced for the Marshal. He fought Bonaparte in Egypt, and was the historian of that celebrated campaign. Bonaparte omitted no opportunity to complain of the English Commissioner Wilson; and the eldest of Wilson's sons, was one of the officers who conveyed Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena.—And this is the man, who is stigmatised as factious, and a Bonapartist!"

Here M. Dupin read several original letters, written in French, to the accused, by the Emperor Alexander, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia.—One of these letters referred to the year 1794. In that campaign, Wilson had the happiness to disengage the Emperor Francis, who was surrounded in a village, and on the point of being taken, by the French troops.—He was, during the campaign of Dresden, close to General Moreau, when that illustrious commander was mortally wounded; and he was the first to raise him from the ground. In short, Wilson had received marks of attachment and esteem from all the Sovereigns of Europe, and from the King of France himself, to whom his services had been useful The accused had also on various occasions given proofs to Frenchmen, of the interest he took in their fate.—He succeeded in effecting the escape of a nephew of the Duke of Feltre, who was a prisoner of war; he released from prison a nephew of Prince Talleyrand, and preserved the life of the celebrated Physician Desgenettes.

M. Dupin next proceeded to establish two positions; that the English who were accused were in no way connected as accomplices with the other accused persons; and that the act considered in itself was not what the law understood by the concealment of a prisoner who had escaped, and consequently did not constitute a punishable offence.

M. Dupin concluded a long and brilliant Speech, in the following terms:—

"The accused are foreigners! They are Englishmen! But have they not Frenchmen for their Judges? Have they not declared their perfect reliance on the probity and conscience of a French Jury? It is in this respect that you are bound to redouble your sense of justice, in order to judge them; as I felt it incumbent upon me, to redouble my zeal for their defence.

"I go farther, and say, if somewhat of favour should be necessary for their absolute acquittal, you will then pronounce your verdict of absolute acquittal for the purpose of verifying the sentiment of one of our most illustrious Chancellors, who was accustomed to say, "Foreigners are privileged persons in France, when they implore the justice of the King."

The President asked Sir R. Wilson if he had arms, while escorting Lavalette?——He answered, that he had his pistols; and that Lavalette had only one, having left the other with Hutchinson. He translated a passage from his letter, in which he had said, that he trusted more to his presence of mind than to his means of resistance.

Sir Robert Wilson addressed the Court, as follows:—

"Gentlemen, the President did me too much honour in saying, that I had a perfect knowledge of the French language: I speak it very badly; and therefore must entreat your indulgence.—Having no knowledge of your Code of Laws, the principles and forms of which are essentially different from those of England, we have given up the whole of our defence to our Advocate, who is in every respect entitled to our gratitude, not only for the exercise of his talents, and that eloquence by which he was distinguished on every occasion, but for the generous zeal which he has continually manifested in our cause. It remains, however, for me to make some explanations; and I will do so, with all the respect which is due to the authority and the majesty of justice.

"Gentlemen, you are not ignorant that a most weighty accusation impended over us. Threatened as we were by an attack against our lives and our honor, we did not seek for safety either in the policy of Cabinets, or in applications for mercy. Trusting to our innocence, we required nothing from any government but the protection of an impartial trial; and we found our protection in the wisdom and justice of the Chamber of Accusation. Yet, in opposition to the decree of that Chamber, the act of accusation contains a multitude of facts that are foreign from the offence with which we are now accused; and at the same time that I am pointed out as an enemy to all governments, for observations made in the most sacred confidence, I am overwhelmed before Europe with the most outrageous and calumnious expressions

"Born in a free country, accustomed by my education to think freely on every subject, and to express my thoughts either verbally or in writing, I exercised the right of doing so.

"Animated by the love of justice, of humanity, and liberty (not revolutionary liberty, but the liberty on which the social order of my country is founded, and which we cherish as the animating principle of our happiness and our power) I always stated with ardor, in my correspondence whatever the sentiment inspired me with

"Undoubtedly that correspondence might contain news, anecdotes, and predictions which were not verified. Knowing that they were never to be disclosed by those to whom my letters were addressed, I communicated them without any idea of the results. But there was not a single opinion of mine upon the morality of politics, which I am not proud to avow, and ready to defend.

"It is true, that I thought there appeared in the political horizon of Europe hurricanes ready to burst out once more, and lightnings ready to flash again; I also thought I saw in France marks of discontent which I believed to be general; but I did no more than describe the symptoms on which that belief was founded.

"My political religion restrained me from interfering in the internal concerns of other nations.

"I bewailed their misfortunes, I wished for their prosperity; I was desirous to see every man free, and every State independent; but I never formed those wishes as a conspirator.

"Devoted to honor, and to the Constitution of my country, I did, and always will, resist every act that wounds or even threatens them with injury; but I follow the standard of that same Constitution, and my arms are neither the poignard nor poison, but the laws and the rights of my country.

"Gentlemen, do not imagine that it is a crime for an Englishman to watch over the projects, or exercise a judgment on the acts of his government.—The means employed not being sufficient to prove a crime, they are made use of to add more weight to the offence with which we are charged. I do not wish to dwell upon this subject; our Advocate has done us noble justice; and particularly in vindicating the outraged honor of my brother, who is dear to me not only as a relation, but on account of my country. The liberty and reputation of his country is his patrimony, of which he cannot cease to be the guardian, without betraying what he owes to his fellow-citizens and to posterity.

"Nature, honor, and religion, enforce this obligation, and the exercise of that duty constitutes the proud prerogative of a freeman; and it is a truth which you must admit, after you shall have lived some time longer under a Constitutional government, such as that under which you now live.

"My principles have been held forth as frightful; but it will not be easy to make people think that the principles which evince an attachment to good faith, clemency, patriotism, and philanthropy, are those which spring from a criminal source.

"But who has given publicity to my thoughts? By whom and by what means has my correspondence, addressed only to my friends and countrymen, been taken possession of? Correspondence addressed only to a brother, and to a Personage, whose name carries along with it the assurance of every thing that is most illustrious and loyal in the nation, of which he has ever been one of the most enlightened and zealous supporters.

"With respect to the accusation of having conducted Lavalette out of France, I shall not detain you long.—The fact is acknowledged. I shall only dwell on the motives by which I was actuated.

"It is true that M. de Lavalette, with whom I never in any other instance had the least connexion, had inspired me with an interest which appeared to me to be felt by all classes of society in France. The painful sacrifices, the interesting devotion, the bold attempt so judiciously planned by Madame Lavalette, had most particularly increased that interest; and where is the man who could, without pain and regret, behold the happiness and glory of that virtuous and ever illustrious woman, terminate in irreparable misfortune? It is also true, that I consider Lavalette as a man condemned in a time of revolution, for an offence solely political; and as one who, by freely giving himself up, and by relying on his innocence and on the presumed faith of treaties, merited all our interest. But I declare, that these considerations, so powerful in themselves, had but a secondary influence in fixing my determination.

"The appeal made to our humanity, to our personal character, and our national generosity, the responsibility thrown upon us to decide all of a sudden upon the safety or the death of a wretched fellow-creature, and particularly of a stranger in that unhappy situation! That appeal was imperative, and did not allow us to calculate on his other claims to our benevolence. At the voice of such an appeal we should have done as much for an obscure person unknown to us, or even for a fallen enemy. Perhaps we were wanting in prudence; but we are better pleased, and we even rejoice in having given way to the sentiments of our hearts. And the same men who have calumniated us without knowing the motives or the particulars of our conduct, these men, I say, would have been the first to point us out, as cowards, without hearts or patriotism if, by refusing to save Lavalette, we had abandoned him to an inevitable death.—His friends would have joined their reproaches to those of our enemies; and then, degraded by the just contempt of the world, we should have dragged on an odious and disgraceful existence.

"Gentlemen, I have given myself up with confidence to the generous sentiments of a Jury entirely composed of Frenchmen. If in your conscience you think that we have offended against the laws of your country, we shall always have the consolation to reflect that we have not offended against the laws of nature, and that we fulfilled the duties of humanity"

This speech was followed by applauses.

The President.—Gend'arms, take those into custody who shall disturb the order of the Court."

Profound silence was restored.

Hutchinson said he had nothing to add to his defence.

Mr. Bruce then addressed the Court—[His Defence we have already published.]

# By the Mails.

## *COLUMBIA*

WASHINGTON-CITY, JULY 11.

It cannot but be a subject of regret to find that there are citizens of the United States, since the Peace, extensively engaged in that most disgraceful of all traffics, the African Slave Trade: especially since it must be carried on under foreign colours and for the benefit of colonies of foreign nations. We should be glad never to hear of any American citizen being engaged in any trade, in which he was ashamed or afraid to display the American stripes. The cupidity natural to man is a very insufficient excuse for the violation of the first duties of humanity, morality and law.

The following article affords fuller information than we have yet seen on this subject:—

LONDON, MAY 10.

*The following is an extract of a letter from on board the Spanish slave schr. Rosa, prize to H. M. ship Bann, dated Sierra Leone, January 26.*

"MY DEAR SIR—I have just arrived in the above vessel, which we have captured, after an anxious chase of many hours, and a smart action with our boats of an hour and a half. We were refitting here H. M. ship Bann, about a fortnight since when information was received of three vessels under Spanish colors, well manned and armed, being at the Galines, a place about 150 miles to leeward of Sierra Leone, taking in slaves; with great exertions, being entirely dismantled at the time, we got the ship ready and at sea, by 8 o'clock the following morning. The wind failing, we did not get off the place until the 6th morning by day break; when, to our great satisfaction, we discovered a large schooner in shore, who, on seeing us, immediately cut his cables, and made all sail with a light breeze off the land—we after him, but soon found he had the advantage in sailing. At 12 o'clock, lucky for us, it fell calm, chase about nine miles distant, when the second lieutenant was dispatched with all the boats. A little before three, being within shot, chase run up a Spanish ensign and pendant, swept his broadside round to bear upon the boats, and commenced a sharp fire of round and grape upon them; there being a very heavy ground swell on, and no wind, I am happy to say it took very little effect; about four, being within pistol shot, prepared to board, one boat on each bow, and one on each quarter, schooner keeping up a heavy fire of grape and musquetry—our pinnace having a 12 pound carronade, cut him up very much; his mainmast at this time being shot away, gave three hearty cheers, darted alongside, and carried him sword in hand. The vessel proved to be the Rosa under Spanish colors, from Havana, pierced for 16 guns, but only four mounted, about 20 men her crew, all Americans, and 276 slaves; being under Spanish colors is all nonsense, as the prize was formerly the American privateer Perry, of Baltimore, and is now manned entirely with Americans commanded by an American, and had beat off only four days previous to our falling in with her, under American colors, the colonial vessel of war Princess-Charlottee When our boats were getting the upper hand, they let about 50 slaves out of irons, and arming them with boarding pikes, told them that should we get on board they would all be murdered, which made the poor wretches fight like devils; they stood the deck when every American that was able had jumped below. Thank God, we had none killed, owing to the heavy roll of a sea that was on; our assistant surgeon and three or four men, are badly wounded; about the same number of Americans are wounded; but the vessel is very much cut up about her masts and rigging—the main mast is shot away. After taking out the prisoners, and putting her to right as well as we could, I was despatched in her, with fourteen men to Sierra Leone, where, having had favourable winds, we have arrived safe, after a short passage—She was the last of the three we went in quest of, her two consorts having sailed three days before we arrived; one of them mounted 12 guns and 80 men, with 500 slaves; the other 6 guns and 30 men, with 300 slaves; all three came from Havanna.—Her trial has not lasted long, the Admiralty Court here having condemned her immediately. I do not know yet what is to be done with the American prisoners.—The coast is full of American vessels, under Spanish colors, all well manned and armed. To-morrow we sail in quest of a ship now off Cape Mount, with part of her cargo on board the whole, when complete, will consist of 1200 slaves; she mounts 24 guns and is manned with 150 men."

*Mission to Carthagena*

Mr Hughes succeeded effectually in that part of his mission which relates to the release of the few Americans detained in Carthagena and Santa Martha and at the same time effected the liberation of ten English, and several Frenchmen, detained for violation of the laws of blockade. The Englishmen were put on board a British vessel which arrived there the next day to demand their release, and the Frenchmen came in the Macedonian to Annopalis.

As to the American property sequestered by the Spaniards, their authorities utterly refused to restore any part of it.

## *NEW-YORK.*

NEW YORK, JULY 15.

### *Latest from England.*

The Editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to their London correspondent for London papers, &c. down to the last of May, affording several interesting articles.

A letter from an officer in Lord Exmouth's fleet in the Mediterranean, is published in the London papers. It details the operations of that fleet before Algiers and Tunis, and adds the following:—

"The fleet is now (21st of April) under weigh to Tripoli; and when we shall have effected our negociations there we shall rendezvous at Cali, in Sardinia; go from thence to Algiers, to obtain a revision of a Treaty made by the Dey with America, by which an undue advantage has been granted to that nation, as it respects the disposal of their prizes in the Dey's ports; and then we shall proceed to England."

LONDON, MAY 31.

The British Funds continue to rise—owing to the economy displayed by Government, in the numerous recent retrenchments.

Mr. Canning has accepted the office of President of the Board of Controul and a Member of Parliament in his stead is to be chosen for Liverpool.

Mr. Brougham gave notice of a motion for the destruction of the Treasury Records of the Income-Tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said they should be destroyed The object of Mr B. is supposed to have been partly to shew detestation of the Tax; and partly because it was improper for government to possess a schedule of each man's property.

Ld. Grenville, last night, gave notice in Parliament, of a motion for the next session, tending to enforce a registration of Slaves in the West-Indies; and Lord Bathurst declared Government to be ready to concur in effecting the measure.

Our Paris dates are to May 27.

Gen. Chartrand has been shot in France, pursuant to the sentence of a Court-Martial, for joining in the Rebellion in March 1816.

David, condemned for his concern in the Insurrection at Grenoble, has been executed.

Didier, the Chief of the Insurrection at Grenoble, has been given up by two of his accomplices.

A son of Boissy d'Anglais has been arrested—Also, Count de Thiars.

Caulincourt is said to have been arrested near Paris, and committed to prison.

Fouche remains in Germany, and is said to be occupied in writing his political memoirs.

It is confirmed that Savary and Lal

and have been permitted to leave Malta. They have embarked for the United States.

The Frigate Amphitrite and the Loure, flute, have sailed from France for Pondicherry, with Count Dupuy and suite, Governor of the French possessions in India.

A squadron for Guadaloupe was to sail the beginning of June.

A letter from Marseilles, May 18, says, there was an insurrection at Tunis the beginning of that month.

The insurgents killed the Bey, and offered the crown to his brother, who refused it. On this they seized five stout corsairs and put to sea, carrying off several of the principal people.—It was supposed they had sailed for Constantinople.

A contagious distemper has broken out on the coast of Norway, north of Bergen, which has excited considerable alarm.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 18.

### Affairs in South America.

Our accounts from this quarter, are extremely desultory, and are seldom to be relied on. Some recent reports, would make it appear that the revolutionists were generally successful; but the following authentic Proclamation shews, that at Santa Fee, the royalists have succeeded in restoring tranquility to that vice-kingdom;—

*Carthagenians!* The King's arms occupy already Santa Fee, and all this kingdom The bands of rebels which the royal troops met in their rout, only distinguished themselves by their cowardice, their robbery, and their excesses on the defenceless and oppressed people, when they could commit them with impunity. They have vanished like smoke before the army, and the members of the ridiculous Congress are dispersed, who, being uncertain of their fate, have sought an asylum in the mountains among the Indians. More than a thousand of the revolutionary soldiers came over to our troops voluntarily, within two days; and nothing, but the acclamations and cries of long live the King and his valiant warriors, are heard throughout the capital and the neighbouring towns. The laws are revived every where; tranquility is restored to the inhabitants of the New Kingdom of Grenada, and unanimity will bind the hearts and affections of our seduced brothers, who will no longer embrue their hands in one another's blood; the intrigues and criminal intentions of the ambitious are exposed to their view, so that their hatred is now converted to love; they have cast away their fratricide swords, and at the feet of the most just Sovereign, implore his clemency, desiring to bury in oblivion all past evils, and resign themselves sincerely to the arms of peace."

# NEWPORT,

## SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

*Defence of Sir ROBERT WILSON.*

Two or three weeks ago, we published some account of the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, on the charge of having effected the escape of Lavalette from Paris. Mr. Bruce's speech, in his own defence, was then given. We now copy, from a London paper of the 20th of May, the speech delivered on that occasion by Mr. Dupin, a French Advocate, and a speech by Sir Robert Wilson. They will be found on the second page, and will be read with much interest.

In giving these articles, the London Editor states, that—"Immediately after the verdict of the Jury, the Advocate-General officially required the application or enforcement in the sentence of Articles 240 and 248 of the Penal Code, the latter being that by which the sentence was regulated; while M. Dupin prayed for the application of Article 463, which states, "*that in cases characterized by circumstances of extenuation, the imprisonment may be limited to four-and-twenty hours.*" Captain Hutchinson expressed his complete satisfaction at the able pleading of his Advocate, and declared he had nothing to add to the defence made for him. The feelings of Mr. Bruce, when the sentence was pronounced by the President, are strongly represented by some of the Paris papers. *La Gazette de France* says—"Mr. Bruce looked as if he had been struck by a thunder-bolt"—and *Le Journal des Debates* observes, "that Sir Robert Wilson retired saluting the Judges and the auditors; but that Mr. Bruce shewed neither the same calmness nor resignation."

*The Season.*

Of the Harvest in the southern states we receive very favourable accounts.—Of the wheat and rye, the quantity is fully equal to usual crops, and the quality is good. The corn in this neighborhood looks well; but of Hay there will, it is generally thought, not be more than half a crop Potatoes never looked better. The Rye, it is said, will do well, throughout the state.

The New-Hampshire and Maine papers mention, that a frost on the 8th, cut off all the tops of potatoes, beans, &c.

*National Bank.*—The Books of Subscription to the Bank of the United States were opened according to law, on the first instant, at the various places directed in the act for incorporating the Bank. From what we have heard, there can be no doubt but the required amount of capital will be subscribed, and that the Bank will go into operation within the time which the act prescribes.

### The Whale Fishery.

From Pitkin's Statistics we copy the following article on this subject:

"The Whale Fishery first attracted the attention of the Americans in 1699, and originated at the island of Nantucket, in *boats* from the shore. In 1715, six sloops, of 38 tons burthen each, were employed in this fishery, from that island. For many years their adventures were confined to the American coast, but as whales grew scarce here, they were extended to the Western Islands, and to the Brazils, and at length to the North and South Seas.

No particular reports, for the latter years, have come down to us; but from 1787 to 1789, ninety-one vessels, of 5820 tons, were annually employed in the Northern Fishery, and 31 vessels, of 4390 tons, in the Southern, with 1511 seamen, most of them belonging to Nantucket, Boston, Dartmouth, and other ports of Massachusetts. For many years past, this fishery has been carried on from Nantucket and New-Bedford, a large commercial and flourishing town on the coast, in its neighbourhood, and has employed from 15 to 18 thousand tons of shipping, principally in the Southern Seas.

The following is the *value* of Spermaceti and common Whale Oil, whalebone, and Spermaceti candles, exported, for the years stated, viz.

1803, $455,000—1804, 380,000—1805, 478,000—1806, 600,000—1807, 506,000—1808, 121,000—1809, 305,000—1810, 354,000. Since which period the exports have been diminished."

*From Duane's Aurora.*

Two General Court-Martials are shortly to convene for the trial of Brigadier-General (brevet Major-General) Gaines; Colonel (brevet Brigadier) Bissell, of the 1st infantry, and Colonel Nicholas, of the 8th infantry.

It is said that Gen. Gaines is accused of gross injustice or partiality, relating to the merits and conduct of certain officers under his command during the campaign on the Niagara;—bestowing applause on favorites, where there was no service performed; and suppressing the merits, and wantonly withholding from government the names of officers who had signally distinguished themselves. These are the reports we have heard, and believe to be the subject of charges against Gen. Gaines.

In the case of General Bissell and Col. Nicholas, it had its origin also on the frontier; the general had imputed to the colonel a disreputable course of conduct in actual military service, and in his private habits and conduct in camp. The colonel accused the general of injustice and calumny.—Challenges and assaults of a very scandalous kind have preceded those arrests; favoritism is alleged to have no small share in this squabble, which will probably cost the public from ten to twenty thousand dollars. "When the head's disordered, the mind's not well."

A Society has been established in Massachusetts, by some christian philanthropists, to discourage war. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the utility of this Institution, no doubt can exist about the purity of the motives of the respectable individuals who compose it. One of the strongest arguments for war in Europe, a crowded population, cannot be found in this country for a long period of time. The following letters were received by the founder of this Society, in answer to an application to the writers for their support of its views. Any letters coming from such eminent men as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, must be interesting; but these are highly characteristic. We copy them from the 4th number of "The Friend of Peace," a work published under the auspices of this Society.

*Mr. Jefferson's Answer.*

MONTICELLO, Jan. 29, 1816.

SIR,

Your letter bearing date October 18, 1815, came only to hand the day before yesterday, which is mentioned to explain the date of mine. I have to thank you for the pamphlets accompanying it, to wit, the Solemn Review, the Friend of Peace or Special Interview, and the Friend of Peace No. 2. The first of these I had received, through another channel some months ago. I have not read the two last steadily through, because where one assents to propositions as soon as announced, it is loss of time to read the arguments in support of them. These numbers discuss the first branch of the causes of war, that is to say, wars undertaken for the *point of honour*, which you aptly analogize with the act of duelling between individuals, and reason with justice from the one to the other. Undoubtedly this class of wars is, in the general, what you state them to be, "needless, unjust and inhuman, as well as antichristian."

The second branch of this subject, to wit, wars undertaken on account of *wrong done* and which may be likened to the act of robbery in private life, I presume will be treated of in your future numbers. I observe this class mentioned in the Solem Review, p. 10, and the question asked, "Is it common for a nation to obtain a *redress* of wrong by war?" The answer to this question you will of course draw from history; in the meantime, reason will answer it on grounds of probability, that where the wrong has been done by a weaker nation, the stronger one has generally been able to enforce redress; but where by a stronger nation, redress by war has been neither obtained nor expected by the weaker; on the contrary, the loss has been increased by the expences of the war, in blood and treasure, yet it may have obtained another object, equally securing itself from future wrongs. It may have retaliated on the aggressor, losses of blood and treasure, far beyond the value to him, of the wrong he had committed, and thus have made the advantage of that too dear a purchase to leave him in a disposition to renew the wrong in future; in this way, the loss by war may have secured the weaker nation from loss by future wrong. The case you state of two boxers, both of whom get a "terrible bruising," is opposite to this; he, of the two who committed the aggression on the other, although victor in the scuffle, yet probably finds his aggression not worth the bruising it has cost him. To explain this by numbers, it is alledged, that Great-Britain took from us, before the late war, near 1000 vessels, and during the war, we took from her 1400; that before the war, she seized, and made slaves of 6000 of our citizens, and that we in the war killed more than 6000 of her subjects, and caused her to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 5000 guineas a head for every slave she made. She might have purchased the vessels she took, for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 of her men killed, for the purpose to which she applied ours, have saved the 4 or 5000 guineas a head, and obtained a character of justice, which is valuable to a nation as to an individual. These considerations, therefore, leave her without inducement to plunder property, and take men in future on such dear terms. I neither affirm nor deny the truth of these allegations, nor is their truth material to the question; they are possible and therefore present a case which will claim your consideration in a discussion of the general question; Whether any degree of injury can render a recourse to war expedient? Still less do I propose to draw to myself any part of this discussion. Age and its effects both on body and mind, has weaned my attentions from public subjects, and left me unequal to the labours of correspondence, beyond the limit of my personal concern. I retire therefore from the question, with a sincere wish, that your writings may have effect in lessening this greatest of human evils, and that you may retain life and health, to enjoy the contemplation of this happy spectacle; and pray you to be assured of my great respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*Mr. Adams's Answer.*

QUINCY, Feb. 6, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your kind letter of the 23d of January, and I thank you for the pamphlets enclosed with it.

It is very true, as my excellent friend, Mr Norton, has informed you, that I have read many of your publications with pleasure.

I have also read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declamations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war, and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart accorded with them at first blush. But alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me that wars are necessary and as inevitable in our system, as Hurricanes, Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

Our beloved country, sir, is surrounded by enemies, of the most dangerous, because the most powerful, and most unprincipled character. Collisions of national interest, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion, it ought to be excited. We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land.

Universal and perpetual peace appears to me, no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience, and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few.

I cannot therefore, sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society.

I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and the politicians, to let me die in peace. I seek only repose.

With the most cordial esteem, however,

I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

## Died,

At Portsmouth (on this Island) on the 29th ult. Mr. *PRESERVED FISH*, in the 68th year of his age.

In this town on Saturday last, Capt. *JOHN SLOCUMB*, aged 69 years.—He commanded a company of Artillerists in the revolutionary war, and was distinguished as a brave and active officer.

On Thursday last, Mr. *NATHAN HAMBLETT*, in the 69th year of his age.—Maintaining through life, the character of an honest man:—"*the noblest work of God.*"

At St. John's, Nova-Scotia, *WILLIAM WALTON*, Esq. Collector of the Customs, aged 82, formerly of this town.

## Ship News.

*PORT OF NEWPORT,*
*July* 20, 1816.

ENTERED,

Sloop B. D. Jones, Bliss, New-York
Shepherdess, Gardner, ditto

CLEARED,

Sloop Express Justin, New-York
Union, Morse, Washington


## NEW TARIFF.

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*

Have just received,

*At their Book, Stationary and Chart Store,*

THE Rates of Duty, after the 30th of June, 1816, on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into the United States.—Price 25 Cents.

*A RARE CHANCE!*

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*

BEING desirous of reducing their extensive Stock of BOOKS, offer any Books in their Store, (except School-Books) *at 25 per cent. Discount* from the retail prices—Their Stock comprises many Valuable Works, and the same opportunity to purchase books of merit, at this reduced price, may not again occur.

*July* 20, 1816.

## ROBERT ROBINSON,

*Has for Sale,*

THIRTY Hogsheads first quality Hispaniola MOLASSES—Sugar in Barrels—Hemp—Duck—Sheetings, &c—*Also*, Swedish flat and square IRON, of different descriptions.

Newport, July 19.

## COFFEE & WINE.

*L. ROUSMANIERE,*

*Has for Sale,*

PRIME GREEN COFFEE, in bags, imported in the brig Governor Jones, from Africa.

*A L S O,*

CHOICE OLD LONDON PARTICULAR TENERIFFE WINE, in Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter-Casks, imported in the Brig Hiram.

Newport, July 19.

## RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are notified, That their Annual Meeting for choice of Officers, and transacting other necessary business relative to the affairs of said Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 29th July inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 20, 1816.

## PECKHAM & BARKER,

*Have just received direct from the Manufactories, per ship Illinois, from London, and Eliza Jane, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.*

FORTY-FOUR Packages of HARDWARE GOODS, among which are, very complete assortments of Cutlery, Saddlery, Ironmongery and Cabinet Wares—which they will sell at wholesale or retail, on as favourable terms as can be obtained in New-England.—They have in store, Nails and Brads of all kinds, Iron and Steel, and the best kind of Manchester Sea Coal.

Providence, July 14. 3w


## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber appointed Administrator on the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to

FRANCIS B. FOGG, *Admin'r,*
*With the Will annexed.*

Newport, July 19, 1816.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July* 17, 1816.

WHEREAS MARIA DOWD, wife of Benjamin Dowd, of Newport, in the County of Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office her petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bands of Marriage subsisting between her and her said husband, may be dissolved, and a decree of Divorce be promulgated.—This is therefore to give notice to said Benjamin, that he be and appear, if he see fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the President of the U. S. to superintend at Providence the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby give Notice, that in conformity to an Act of Congress passed on the tenth day of April last, entitled, "*An Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States,*" subscription books will be opened at the ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, on the first day of July next, and will continue open every day from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, when the same will be closed.

That any individual, company, corporation, or state, may subscribe for any number of shares of the capital of said Bank, not exceeding three thousand shares; and at the time of subscribing, there must be paid on each share, five dollars in gold or silver coin of the U. S. or of foreign coins, and 25 dollars more in like coin or in funded debt, in the manner following: that is to say, the payments in coin must be made in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in gold coin of Spain or the dominions of Spain at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-eight grains and sixty hundredths of a grain of the actual weight thereof, or in other foreign gold or silver coin, at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coin in the U. S. passed on the tenth day of April, 1806; that is to say,

The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof.

The gold coins of France, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty seven grains and two-fifths of a grain of the actual weight thereof.

Spanish milled dollars at the rate of 100 cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny-weights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a dollar—crown of France, at the rate of 110 cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen penny-weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown.

The payments made in the funded debt of the United States, will be received at the following rates: that is to say,

The funded debt bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, at the nominal or par value thereof; the funded debt bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of sixty-five dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; and the funded debt bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of one hundred and six dollars and fifty one cents for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; together with the amount of the interest accrued on the said several denominations of funded debt, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing the same to the capital of the said Bank; and

That at the time and place of subscribing, each and every subscriber must deliver to the Commissioners the certificates of funded debt, for the funded debt proportion of their respective subscriptions, together with a power of attorney, in the form following—that is to say:

"Know all men by these presents, that I——, of the state of——, a subscriber for —— shares of the capital of the Bank of the United States, do hereby authorize and empower Seth Wheaton, E. K. Dexter and James D'Wolf, or a majority of them, commissioners for superintending the subscriptions at Providence in the state of Rhode-Island, in person or by substitute, to transfer in due form of law, the funded debt whereof the certificates are hereunto annexed, to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, as soon as the Bank shall be organized; *Provided always*, That if, in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of said Bank among the subscribers, in the manner by law directed, the said funded debt shall be of a greater amount than shall be necessary to complete the funded debt portion for the shares to be apportioned, only so much of the funded debt shall be transferred by virtue of the power and authority hereby given, as shall be necessary to complete such payments.

Witness my hand and seal, this—— day of —— 1816.

Signed and delivered in the presence of }

N. B. The wording of the power must be changed when necessary to meet the cases of subscriptions by companies, corporation, or state; and the parties should acknowledge the execution of the power before a magistrate, who will certify the same under his hand and seal in the usual form.

SETH WHEATON,
E. K. DEXTER,
JAMES D'WOLF, } *Commissioners*

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, July 27, 1816. [Vol. LV.—*No.* 2834.]


## *NEW TARIFF.*

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*
Have just received,
*At their Book, Stationary and Chart Store,*

THE Rates of Duty, after the 30th of June, 1816, on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into the United States.—Price 25 Cents.

## *A RARE CHANCE !*

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*
BEING desirous of reducing their extensive Stock of BOOKS, offer any Books in their Store, (except School-Books) *at 25 per cent. Discount* from the retail prices.—Their Stock comprises many Valuable Works, and the same opportunity to purchase books of merit, at this reduced price, may not again occur.
*July* 20, 1816.

## ROBERT ROBINSON,

*Has for Sale,*
THIRTY Hogsheads first quality Hispaniola MOLASSES—Sugar in Barrels—Hemp—Duck—Sheetings, &c—*Also*, Swedish flat and square IRON, of different descriptions.
Newport, July 19.

## COFFEE & WINE.

*L. ROUSMANIERE,*
*Has for Sale,*
PRIME GREEN COFFEE, in bags, imported in the brig Governor Jones, from Africa.
*A L S O,*
CHOICE Old London Particular Teneriffe WINE, in Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter-Casks, imported in the Brig Miram.
Newport, July 19.

## *RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.*

THE Stockholders are notified, That their Annual Meeting for choice of Officers, and transacting other necessary business relative to the affairs of said Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 29th July inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Bank of Rhode-Island.
W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 20, 1816.

## HARDWARE.

*PECKHAM & BARKER,*
*Have just received direct from the Manufactories, per ship Illinois, from London, and Eliza Jane, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.*

FORTY-FOUR Packages of Hardware Goods, among which are, very complete assortments of Cutlery, Saddlery, Ironmongery and Cabinet Wares—which they will sell at wholesale or retail, on as favourable terms as can be obtained in New-England.—They have in store, Nails and Brads of all kinds, Iron and Steel, and the best kind of Manchester Sea Coal.
Providence, July 14. 3w

## *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber appointed Administrator on the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for settlement ; and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to
FRANCIS B. FOGG, *Admin'r,*
*With the Will annexed.*
Newport, July 19, 1816.

## *NOTICE,*

IS hereby given, that so much of that unimproved Tract of Land, known by the name of the *Great Pine and Cedar Swamp*, situated in South-Kingstown, will be sold at Public Auction at the house of Charles Barker, SATURDAY, August 3, 1816, at one o'clock P. M. as will pay the State and Town Taxes assessed on the same Sept. and Nov. 1814, and the State Tax assessed in Oct. 1815, with all the expences attending the same.
BENJ. T. PECKHAM, *Collector.*
South-Kingstown, July 8, 1816.

## *CRAPES, SHAWLS, &c*

ELEGANT Nankin and Canton CRAPES, a great variety of colours, of superior quality.
Real Merino SHAWLS, long and square.—Mantles of ditto.
*Also*, Imitation Merino and Cotton Shawls ; large Silk ditto ; brown undress'd Prints ; best English Silk Gloves ; linen cambric Handkerchiefs ; extra fine plain Leno's ; real Lawn ; white Italian Crape.
*Lustrings and Levantines,*
A great Variety.
The above are just received, and for Sale at

## JAMES HAMMOND's

*Dry Goods and Book-Store,*
*No. 104, Thames-Street.*
ELEGANT
PAPER-HANGINGS, and BORDERS,
New Figures, and neat Patterns,
*For Sale as above.*
Newport, June 14.

## CLARKE COOK,

*Offers for Sale at his Store, No. 64, Thames-Street,*
AN Assortment of English, French and India GOODS, very low for Cash, by the piece or single yard.
*A L S O,*
*Cognac and Nantz BRANDY*
By the Pipe, Barrel or Gallon.
☞ *Treasury Notes* and *New-York Money* taken at par.
Newport, March 9.

## *HEMP, IRON, & DUCK.*

RUSSIA Clean HEMP ; Old Sable Iron ; Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first quality ; Russia Sheetings—for Sale on a long credit, or for Treasury Notes, by
WILLIAM D'WOLFE.
Bristol, Jan. 12.

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of
Beriah & Daniel Waite,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said Firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, and all those indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to Daniel Waite, who is authorized to settle the same, or their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
BERIAH WAITE, jun.
DANIEL WAITE.
Newport, July 3, 1816.

THE Business in future will be conducted by DANIEL WAITE, who has on hand, a general Assortment of
*Groceries, Crockery & Dry Goods.*
Newport, July 3.

## TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House situated on the Long-Wharf, formerly owned by the late Capt. *Moses Barlow.*—For terms, &c. apply to Sarah Barlow, or S. T. NORTHAM.
Newport, May 17.

## *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of SARAH GARDINER, (widow of Col. John Gardiner) late of South-Kingstown, deceased, and given bonds for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims thereon, to exhibit the same for adjustment.
SYLVESTER GARDINER.
South-Kingstown, July 8, 1816.

## *FOR SALE.*

A second-hand CHAISE, built in Philadelphia of the best materials, very little worn, and now in good order for use.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
April 26, 1815.

## NEW GOODS.

## ISAAC GOULD,

*No. 176, Thames-street,*
HAS just received, via New-York and Boston, Real London Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres ; superb fancy Vestings, silk florentine and white Marseilles ditto ; white Nankin Crape ; white Jean ; color'd ditto.—With a variety of other Articles in his line, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this Town, *for Cash only.*
N. B.—Those that have New-York Money or Treasury Notes, are particularly invited to call.
Newport, June 7.

## CHEAP GOODS.

## J. F. TOWNSEND,

*At his Store, No. 141, Thames-Street.*
HAS just opened a handsome Assortment of French and English GOODS, purchased at the New-York Auctions, among which are :—Plain and Levantine Silks, of various colours ; Virginia Sattins ; green taffaty and Lustrings ; white Sattins ; Silk Shawls of various sizes and qualities ; elegant silk half handkerchiefs ; white and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs ; silk Umbrellas and Parasols ; jaconet muslin ; cotton lawn ; Calicoes and corded Ginghams ; turtle-shell Combs ; black and white silk hose ; cotton ditto ; black and white, and imitation Shawls ; poplin ; blue rattinett ; cotton ca[illegible] ; habit, kid, and beaver Gloves ; fans ; thread laces ; linen cambric ; white and mixt Stockinet ; fine blue, black, mixt and drab Cassimeres ; black silk florentine vesting ; ribbons, &c.
All which will be sold very Cheap for Cash.
Newport, May 31.

## Carding Machine.

THE Subscribers are about to put into operation, a new sett of Wool Machine Cards, on the most improved plan for Carding Sheep's Wool in their Cotton Factory, and will be ready to receive WOOL by the 15th instant.
GREENE, TILLINGHAST & Co.
Wickford, July 4.

## Malden Dye-House, Rebuilt.

*WILLIAM BARRETT,*
*Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public,*
THAT he has rebuilt his Factories and Machinery, and is now ready to receive, Dye, and finish all kinds of Goods, as heretofore.
This new establishment has accommodations more extensive, and possesses advantages superior to his former one, and is much better secured against accident by fire.
He avails himself of this public manner of expressing to his Customers and the public, his acknowledgments of the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and to solicit the continuance of those favors, pledging himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction in the manner of doing the work, his charges, and facility in the execution of orders.
He calculates with confidence upon the continuance of his former customers, and that support from the public which will aid him in retrieving his late loss.
GOODS received at No. 2, Hanover-street, Boston, at the Dye-House in Malden, and by his Agents, viz :—Messrs. Edward W. Lawton, Newport—A. S. Gladding, Providence—and Mrs. Hannah Batchelder, Salem.
Malden, May 10, 1816. 3m

## FOR SALE,

ABOUT 300 acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode-Island, about five miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth being the Black-Poin Farm, which abounds with the most valuable sea manure, and a quarry of stone, suitable for building ; with two dwelling-houses, and other necessary buildings, consisting of barns, cribs, sheds, &c. and two good orchards.—It will be sold together, or in separate farms ; and may be divided into two or three farms conveniently ; all having an equal privilege to the shore for manure.—For terms, which will be liberal, apply to
DANIEL CHASE.
*Portsmouth, 14th of 6th Month, 1816.*

## Edinburgh Review.

*Rousmaniere & Barber,*
*Have just Received,*
The EDINBURGH REVIEW, Vol. 11—and No. 50.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers.

*Also just received,*
A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America : its connection with Agriculture and Manufactures : and an account of the Public Debt, Revenues, and Expenditures of the United States.—With a brief review of the trade, agriculture, and manufactures of the Colonies, previous to their Independence.—Accompanied with tables, illustrative of the principles and objects of the work.—By Timothy Pitkin, a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Connecticut.

*A N D*
A large supply of Family
# BIBLES.
*With and without Plates.*
Which they will sell lower than usua

## WRITING-PAPER.

240 Reams of Writing and Letter *PAPER,*
Of every description, from the best Hot-Pressed and Vellum, to the most inferior, which they will sell on as good terms as can be procured at the Manuactory.

A great Variety of
*Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,*
Made of the best Paper, bound in a superior manner, and Patent Ruled.

*English and American Stationary,*
Of every description, and at the lowest possible prices, constantly for sale as above.

*SCHOOL-BOOKS,*
Of every description, constantly for sale as above.
School-Masters and Country Store-Keepers supplied on the best possible terms.
*June* 15, 1816.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS BRINLEY, late of Newport, deceased, having given bond as the law directs, request all persons who have claims against said estate to exhibit the same ; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to
EDWARD BRINLEY, } *Adm'rs.*
THOMAS BRINLEY, }
Newport, June 14, 1816.

## TO LET,

THE STORE formerly belonging to the Estate of the late *George Champlin*, Esq.—Apply to
GEORGE C. MASON.
Newport, March 1.

## *TO LET,*

THAT large and commodious HOUSE, lately occupied by Col. Eustis.—Apply at the Bank of Rhode-Island.
Newport, July 10, 1816.

## *NOTICE.*

THREE young gentlemen having finished their Studies at the Seminary of learning under Mr. Fraser's care, the Committee of Inspection for said Institution offer their places to any who may first please to apply for them.
*By Order,*
J. FRASER, *Teacher.*
Newport, July 13.

## *INDEPENDENCE.*

Grand National Lottery,
SECOND CLASS.
*Authorized by an Act of Congress for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.*

$35,000 }
25,000 } Highest Prizes.
10,000 }

Present Price of Tickets, only $ 6. Orders for Tickets and Shares in great variety of Numbers, will be attended to at
*JOSIAH C. SHAW's*
Truly Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 118, Thames-Street.
N. B.—New-York Money taken at *par* for Tickets in the above Lottery.
J. C. S. will also guarantee the payment of all Prizes purchased of him in New-York Bank Notes.
Newport, June 28.

## *MONEY ! MONEY !*

THE next drawn Number in the *Baptist Stone Chapel Lottery*, No. 2, now drawing in Bristol, is by the Scheme, entitled to
*Five Hundred Dollars !*
Only 5,000 Tickets to be drawn, the wheels have already gained upwards of *Seven Hundred Dollars*, and now contain

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 3,000 | Dollars |
| 2 | do. | 1,000 | Dollars |
| 4 | do. | 500 | Dollars |
| 4 | do. | 200 | Dollars |

&c. &c. &c.
For Tickets and Shares that will draw Prizes, call or send to
*J. C. S H A W's*
Temple of Fortune, No. 118, Thames-Street.
*Where sits Dame Fortune, who with liberal hand,*
*'Pours her rich Treasures from her favorite Stand."*
☞ How acceptable would the above Prizes be to *all*, how beneficial to *some* ; to obtain them is only to buy Tickets—and SHAW's Office has been known to be the most fortunate.—*Call and try it !* the risk is trifling, the chance great.—Present price of Tickets only $ 5—Quarters $ 1 37.
Newport, May 17. tf

## ELEGANT *PAPER-HANGINGS* and *BORDERS.*

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
*No. 118, Thames-street,*
HAS just received, and offers for sale upon as good terms as can be purchased in this State, a complete Assortment of
*Paper-Hangings and Borders,*
of various prices and quality.—Please call and see them.
*He has also for sale, cheap as ever,*
A general Assortment of School-Books and Stationary, with a full supply of the celebrated Vellum foolscap Paper, of Hudson & Goodwin's, so much used in Schools.
Newport, March 15. tf

WE the Subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of Gershom Wodell, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent ; and give notice, that one year from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the House of Widow Ruth Wodell, in Tiverton, on the last Monday in August, and on the last Monday in October, Dec. February, April and June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on each day, for that purpose.
RICHARD DURFEE, } *Com'rs.*
JOSEPH COOK. }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
RUTH WODELL, *Adm'x.*
DAVID WODELL, *Admin'r.*
Tiverton, July 1, 1816.

Newport, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July* 17, 1816.
WHEREAS Maria Dowd, wife of Benjamin Dowd, of Newport, in the County of Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office her petition, praying for reasons therein stated that the bands of Marriage subsisting between her and her said husband, may be dissolved, and a decree of Divorce be promulgated.—This is therefore to give notice to said Benjamin, that he be and appear, if he see fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, to shew cause if any he hath, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk*

*From the Connecticut Courant.*

## *The Brief REMARKER.*

"To know
"That, which before us lies, in daily life,
"Is the prime of Wisdom; what is more, is fume,
"Or emptiness, or fond impertinence"
MILTON.

THERE is one inferior or subordinate branch of knowledge, which great learning overlooks, and great genius contemns:—though, in all ages of the world, learning and genius have suffered sore hardships and perplexities for the lack of it; I mean the knowledge of the use of Money.

This is, it must be owned, a vulgar kind of knowledge; amply possessed, not unfrequently, by minds of the baser sort.—So far from entering into the scope of scholastic education, few are more destitute of it than some of the deepest scholars. The studies they pursue, are altogether foreign from it; and the classical authors, which they most admire, speak of it with contempt.—It is the ambition of the studious boy, to be a fine scholar. This object, along with virtuous dispositions, embraces, in his estimation, every thing that is desirable in character. After a painful and laudable course of exertions, he attains it. He steps forth into the busy world in the majesty of learning. By all men that are scholars themselves, his parts and his progress are admired. He has great talents, rare talents, shining talents, and all sense but common sense. He knows the reputed number of the visible stars in the firmament, and not a few of them he can call by their names; he has explored the depths of natural philosophy; in metaphysical acumen he is keen, and can split hairs as with an edge ten-fold finer and sharper than a razor's; In the most celebrated languages of antiquity, and perhaps in several modern languages, he is marvellously skilled:—but, with respect to that ordinary chaffer, which all who have bodies to feed and clothe must be concerned in, he knows less than a market-boy of the age of twelve.—And how will he ever get this kind of knowledge; his books teach it not; to make it an object of practical attention, is alike repugnant to his habits and feelings. Thus richly endowed, and at the same time deplorably lacking, he steps into the busy world:—and experience tells thereof.

It is no uncommon thing, to find men of excellent parts and profound erudition, and yet of the little affairs of practical life, as ignorant as children. In their deal, they are exposed to daily imposition; the *sharks* of society prey upon them, and they perceive it not—If they employ labourers, they know neither how to direct them, nor how to estimate their services; and are quite as likely to find fault with the honest and faithful, as with those who defraud them, but artfully cover the cheat.—If they enjoy an income that rightly managed would be competent, it melts away in their improvident hands, and they suffer want.—In whatever pertains to abstract science, they are entitled to rank with the great; but in every thing that relates to the supply of their daily necessities, or those of their families, they are least among the little. Though they have an accurate knowledge of the map of the heavens and the earth, as they know nothing or next to nothing of the things about them, they are more pitiable for their ignorance, than enviable for their learning.

This sort of helplessness does not, however, befall the learned only; it is alike incident to the heritors of opulence.—As they who from childhood have been altogether engaged in scientific pursuits, know less of the economy of a family, than of the economy of the visible heavens; so they, who are born to the inheritance of wealth, are naturally inclined to despise the very name and appearance of economy, as little and mean.—Possessing a superfluity of money, which they never knew the getting of, they squander rather than spend; and in a very little while, the fruits of a whole age of painful industry, are utterly wasted and gone; not always from any uncommon depravity of heart, but sometimes, nay often from merely the lack of ordinary prudence; of that worldly prudence, the study or observance of which they deemed beneath their condition.

"The *love* of money," not money itself, "is the root of all evil." There is almost no evil, which an inordinate love of money has not given birth or aid to; but if things were to be estimated merely by the abuse of them, Literature, Science, the lights of Reason, and even Reason itself, must fall under reproach.—What though money is the idol of griping avarice, and the pillar of devouring ambition: What though it minister, a thousand ways, to the lusts of men? What though, to many, it opens the flood-gates of vice? What though the sordid seek it as the chief good, and the knavish snatch it, by whatsoever means?—Is money itself in fault—Is it not a blessing after all? If it be not a blessing, then it follows, that the naked, famishing savage, is as well-off as the well-fed and well-clothed European or American; that vile, smoky cabins, are as comfortable, as choice houses; and that civilization itself, is no better than the forlorn state of nature.

Money is indeed a great blessing, and the knowledge of using money as not abusing it;—charitably whensoever charity calls, but always discreetly—is an interesting branch of knowledge, and well deserves a place in our systems of education; for it is far more important, to learn to guide our affairs with discretion, than to learn to "speak with tongues;" nor is any science else, so often and so urgently needed, as homely household science—or practical skill, in managing those little domestic and personal concerns, which every day of life brings along with it.

---

*From the* BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

IN a late Paris paper we find it stated, *M. Fauche Borel*, an eminent royalist, has commenced a legal prosecution against one *Perlet*, an agent of Bonaparte's police, for the sum of 14,400 francs, obtained from Borel in 1806, under false and treacherous pretences.—On referring to the *Precis Historique* of Borel, which we have already mentioned, we find the whole history of the infamous transaction on which this prosecution is founded. Perlet, who resided at Paris, pretended to be attached to the Royal cause, and opened a correspondence with the Bourbon ministers. This correspondence he communicated to Bonaparte, and his letters were dictated by Bonaparte himself.—To aid in accomplishing his object, in drawing out of the real agents of the Royal party a history of all their schemes, and of enticing the most devoted royalists, within the reach of the executioner, he pretended that there existed at Paris a secret committee of distinguished persons devoted to the royal cause, and who were constantly concerting measures to aid it. Of this pretended committee Perlet represented himself as the organ, and as such he carried on his correspondence. We here copy the narrative of Borel.

"I arrived in London, in January 1806, and remained there almost stupified with the sad intelligence that reached us from the continent, when I received orders to carry on, under the direction and superintendance of the Count d'Avary, a counter-revolutionary correspondence, which was already commenced between M. Perlet, residing at Paris, and my brother Francis Fauche, established at Berlin, under the direction of the Count de Monstier, Minister of the King of France at the Prussian Court. Perlet represented in this, that there existed at Paris a secret committee, composed of people of respectability, entirely devoted to the House of Bourbon. In all his letters, he gave the most alluring tokens of success, the most flattering hopes; and especially he required a great deal of money for secret expences which he said were indispensable. Perlet inspired confidence, because he had been banished to Sinamary, for having published a periodical paper of which the Directory complained. His opinions appeared to be in opposition to those of the Usurper who then governed, and we gave ourselves up entirely to him. But, alas! Perlet was a Traitor; and I did not discover, till long after, his Treason, which has cost me so many tears.—Before disclosing the enormous villany of this monster, sold even then to the secret Police of Bonaparte, not to interrupt the order of facts; I must mention the precautions that were thought necessary to be taken, in order to be secure of the veracity of Perlet.—These precautions were required, by the inevitable risk of a correspondence, of necessity a little mysterious, and by the demand for funds that Perlet represented as necessary.—Lord Howick, now Lord Grey, wished, after my conversation with him on the subject, to assure himself of the existence of this royal committee at Paris, and to know more particularly the names and circumstances of those who composed it. It was necessary for this purpose to send to the continent some confidential agent who would converse personally with the correspondent, who would bring back the desired proofs, and who would finally explain to us clearly his projects and his means.

Perlet had himself expressed a desire that we should send a negotiator of this sort, and had designated me, either in the hope of ruining me, or in the persuasion that I should not be rash enough to return to Paris. I was so well known there, that it would have been impossible for me to have executed this mission. The English minister invested some one else with the office; but it was impossible for him to go.—Then my nephew Ch. S. Vitel, an officer in the service of His Britannic Majesty, offered himself and was accepted. This unfortunate young man had assisted me in decyphering the correspondence of Perlet, had shared my confidence in him, and my devotedness to the king. Notwithstanding the representations of the minister on the dangers he would incur as my nephew, he set out for Paris in the beginning of January 1807, happy in serving so good a cause, and rushed, without knowing it, to the death prepared for him by Perlet, who wrote to me notwithstanding on the 21st of the same month, in the most encouraging manner My nephew's instructions were, that he should go to Neufchatel, and there await those which Perlet would transmit to him. After having remained there twelve days, he took the road to Paris, where he arrived on the evening of the 20th February, and the 1st of March in the morning, he waited on Perlet, who had shut himself up in the prison of St. Pelagie. After his introduction, his wife conducted my nephew to him in this prison, where they held a preliminary conversation, which undoubtedly did not satisfy Perlet.

Two days after, my nephew was arrested and conducted to the Temple, from which he went only to be shot.—He was not able to recount to me himself, what had passed in this interview with Perlet; but the Count Juline and Armand de Polignac, and M. Desnoyers, marshals of the camps and armies of the King, who were then in the Temple, and to whom he confided his mission, and the conversation that he had in St. Pelagie, have since then given me all the details of it.

The first care of Perlet was, to enquire of my nephew, whether he had brought much money; and on his reply, that he had only sufficient for the expences of his journey, but that all necessary funds would be furnished him, when he should have formed a direct connexion with the members of the secret committee, and should be enabled to give positive proof of the means which existed at Paris, for restoring the government to the hands of the King"—Perlet appeared dissatisfied, and said that no good could be gained from such caution. It seems that moment the eyes of the unfortunate young man were opened, and fear seized upon his soul. He showed some signs of uneasiness; but Perlet bid him be tranquil, for he had placed him under the protection of the police of Dubois.—My nephew believed that he had nothing to fear from that of Fouche, whom all accounts represented as friendly to the cause of the King; and for whom I had given him, by way of precaution, a letter which he had concealed in his cane.

He soon regretted having confided this secret to Perlet. M. Desnoyers has since informed me, and he repeated it to the Duke of Havre, that my nephew on entering the temple regarded himself as lost; and that he declared aloud, *that he had been recommended to a Traitor, who had already betrayed him.*

Either because my nephew thought it prudent not to write to me what passed, or because his letters addressed to me on this subject were intercepted, I was in absolute ignorance of his fate, and of the intrigue by which he was drawn into the snare for conducting him to death. The first news of his imprisonment reached me from Perlet himself, from whom I received two letters, one dated the 21st and the other the 24th March, 1807. In the first he only spoke in enigmatical terms of the dangers to which my nephew was exposed; but he explained himself very fully in announcing to me that he had drawn on me in favour of Pichonnat and Company a bill of 600 pounds sterling, which would be presented to me by Cazenove and Company of London. He requested me to pay this bill at sight, assuring me that the amount was destined to remove the dangers with which Ch. S. Vitel was threatened.

In his letter of the 24th, Perlet renewed in a very presing manner his request of the payment of this bill, alledging as a motive the delivery of my nephew, whom he promised to restore to us in a short time, furnished with documents the most suitable to strengthen our confidence. He spoke likewise of a former letter of the 11th of the same month, which never reached me, and perhaps was never written.

I always in good faith believed in the sincerity of Perlet. Immediately on the reception of the letter of the 21st of March, I hastened to place in the hands of Cazenove and Company funds for paying the bill of which it gave me notice.

As if he feared I might suspect his plots, before I had made this payment, hastened me by a new letter of the 3d of April, in which he insisted that I should make the most prompt payment possible of the 600*l.* protesting a-new that this sum was indispensible for obtaining the liberty of my nephew, and his return to London with all the necessary papers.

Of the fate which was preparing for him on the next day, could Perlet be ignorant? On the 4th of April, 1807, Charles S. Vitel was condemned to be shot; and on that same day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he submitted to this atrocious judgment.

After that fatal day, Perlet made his correspondence much less frequent.—Meantime my confidence in him remained the same, and I attributed the murder of my nephew to other circumstances which Perlet mentioned, and which I could believe were the sole occasion of his ruin.

Perlet corresponded at the same time with Gen. Danican, who was likewise at London. He engaged him to repair to Paris, and the royal committee was always the pretext for his solicitations. The English minister authorized him to accept of this invitation.—But from some unaccountable fatality he went only to Rouen, and returned to London without being able to put an end to our uncertainty upon the existence of the pretended royal committee as well as upon the pretended causes and details of the assassination of my nephew. Perlet continued his correspondence with me until the end of 1807.—My extreme desire to witness the fall of Bonaparte rendered my confidence natural, which was shared by the ministers of the King, when he spoke of the royal committee, and of the means of those whom they had in their employ. Finally, such was my good faith, that at his request, by letter of the 9th of November of the same year, I paid his further order on me for 52*l.* sterling.

---

## *Agricultural.*

*From the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Tracts.*

Having long entertained an idea, that the formation of apples upon potatoes was detrimental to the crops by drawing away a large and valuable part of the nourishment from the roots; I, this year, made an experiment, which, I think, goes a great way to solve the question. Having planted some acres of different kinds, I had the flowers carefully picked from several of the drills, as soon as they appeared, leaving between every drill so picked, a drill with the flowers untouched. In some cases, I allowed the flowers to expand, and even to make progress towards setting, in others, I suffered the apple to form, and pulled them off when they were half grown. The following is the result:

In the drills, where the flowers were gathered as soon as they appeared, the crop was, in most instances, nearly double what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity.—Where the flowers were allowed to waste themselves, the crop was abundant; and where the apples had made some progress, it was still less, though greatly better than where they had been left untouched. In short, from the time of the flowers appearing, and as long as the leaves continued green, and the stems growing, there appeared no advantage from gathering both the flowers and apples, gradually diminishing, however, as they approached the ultimate period of their growth. I remarked also that the stems of the potatoes, in the drills where the flowers had been picked off, continued green and vigorous, much longer than where they were suffered to grow; and also where the apples were gathered at an early period

I at the same time, made trials as to the effect of cutting the haum or shaw, as it is commonly called in Scotland, in different stages of its growth; all of which I found ruinous; the deficiency of crop being in exact proportion to the earliness of the cutting; with this addition that the potatoes were ill ripened and of a very bad quality; while those, where the haum had been left, were excellent. I also made a careful trial as to the advantage of drawing up the earth to the stems; which I find greatly superior to the practice followed by some, of only clearing away the weeds, without giving them any earth at all—In this last case, I found the crop not only less abundant, but a greater part of the potatoes, being so near the surface, were without a covering and by being exposed to the depredations of vermin and the weather, quite spoiled. From trials I have also found, that no benefit arises from very early planting, especially of the late kinds; as however early they may be put into the ground; they do *not* vegetate until a certain period; and in the mean time, are exposed to every injury arising from frost or wet weather, which frequently happens in the spring I, this year 1815, planted some of the late kinds in July; and few days since gathered a crop from them, no way inferior to that obtained from those planted in February.

While I mention this circumstance, I think it of consequence to state that all the different kinds both of early and late potatoes, may be rendered at least a month earlier by a simple process, viz: that of putting them in a warm place early in the spring, allowing the shoots to grow an inch or two, and afterwards planting them, leaving the top nearly upon the surface. By this management, I have frequently had a good crop of potatoes, a month or five weeks earlier than I could otherwise have obtained it from the same kinds without such attention.

---

## By the Mails.

### *COLUMBIA.*

WASHINGTON-CITY, JULY 19.

From the proclamation to the Sheriff of one of the counties of Indiana, it appears that the people of the Territory of Indiana have accepted the terms proposed by Congress for their admission into the Union, and are about immediately to elect their Legislature, and the Representative to which they are to be entitled in the Congress of the United States.

The admission of a new State into the Union is one of those public acts peculiar to our government, and is one of the most imposing and solemn character. In the case before us, the admission has been sanctioned by an unanimity which is a pledge of a hearty welcome with which the State of Indiana will be greeted as a sister in the Republican family.

There can be little doubt, considering the character of the population of Indiana Territory, composed principally of emigrants from the old United States, and carrying with them all the political principles of our revolution, that they will prove a valuable, as it is certain they will form a highly important portion of the nation. We have not yet received the Constitution they have agreed on; but from the consideration already stated, apart from the requisition of the law of Congress on the subject, there can be no doubt but their form of government will be radically and thoroughly Republican.

We have as yet learnt, from the report of the public prints, but one feature of the new constitution, which it is probable, from its being the only one particularized, is the most important. It is the prohibition of slavery for life.—This however unsuited to the habits and property of more southern territory, will probably be as valuable to Indiana as it has proved to Ohio, and will attract to that state a large proportion of the annual swarms from the northern hives, who will improve and fertilize, while they populate the soil.—Where slavery was coeval with settlement, we see no prospect of its early or advantageous abolition; where it has not existed heretofore, we hope it will never be permitted to intrude.

July 20.

M. Correa de Serra, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves.

The following gentlemen have been acknowledged by the President as Consuls of His Majesty the King of France and Navarre to wit:

M. Petry, for the port of New-Orleans.

The Marquis de Fougeres, for the port of Baltimore.

The Count d'Espinville, for the port of New York.

M. de Valnais, for the port of Boston.

M. Angelucci, Vice-Consul for the port of Portsmouth.

---

### *VIRGINIA.*

RICHMOND, JULY 17.

*Right at Last*—A measure is about to be taken, which will, in all probability, bring all matters to rights, a measure which has frequently been insisted on, in this paper, as the only one calculated to bring the Banks to specie payments, with as little delay and as little pressure upon the community as possible. The principle, which has been uniformly pressed, is, that the Banks should *prepare* for specie payments, but that it was necessary for them, being parts of but one general system, to move together in harmony and concert To produce this concert of measures, no step seemed to be more expedient, than to have a *Convention* of Deputies from the Banks, who should meet together at some central situation, to arrange the times and modes of resuming specie payments.

It gives us the utmost pleasure to learn, that such a plan is now in agitation. The Virginia Bank have received a letter from their correspondent in Baltimore, informing them of the Banks of Baltimore and those of New-York having been invited by the Banks of Philadelphia, to send, each of them three delegates to Philadelphia, to form a *Convention* in the early part of August to devise the best modes of proceeding. The letter then proceeds to inquire *whether* the Bank of Virginia will be able to resume specie payments by the 15th of November; and if not, at what time they mean to do so.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the Banks of Virginia, and indeed all the chartered Banks of the United States which have suspended payment, ought to fall into this measure, and appear by deputy. In what other mode can the best time and manner of resuming payment, be so well agreed upon?

In doing this, they ought to be exclusively governed by their own situation and that of the country at large. They ought not to be restricted to the 20th day of February—when the United States taxes will be no longer collectable but in specie or specie notes—because Congress will eventually shape their measures by those of the banks, and change their day to the day fixed on by the Convention. All that they can require, is to be convinced that the Banks are in earnest. They will, of course not refuse extending the furlough to the Banks a few months longer.

This measure is admirably calculated to relieve the Virginia Banks from all embarrassment. Should any day be fixed on by the Convention, the Executive will, in all probability, convene the Legislature—who will, doubtless, in the turn, suspend the operation of their laws till the period which may be stipulated by the Convention.

---

### *NEW-YORK,*

NEW YORK, JULY 20.

*Emigration from Ireland.*

The ships Samuel and Neptune, have arrived at Amboy with each Fifty Passengers from Newry, Ireland; and the brig Milo with passengers from Belfast. The Samuel, having landed her passengers at Amboy, came round to this city this morning. She left at the port of Newry *nine* sail of British vessels, preparing to take in passengers

for the United States; one of which had three hundred and fifty already engaged.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in New-York, dated Paris, May 24.*

"Mr. Irving, the minister for Spain is now at Paris; he left this city and returned to it, without any mark of attention. Mr. and Mrs. Eustis are here on a visit; so is Mr. Morris, our late agent in Spain. Lee, of Bordeaux, not being able to continue the exercises of his consular functions, is about to embark for the United States.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 25.

### Accounts from South America.

A letter from La Guira, of June 19, states:—that the expedition of Bolivar, cannot fail to sound, I presume, with great bustle in your newspapers, as it happens always in cases of like-nature; but we have nothing to apprehend from the rash enterprize of that desperado. He has not been able to do any thing of consequence since the 2d of May.—Pampatar, the only considerable port of Margarita, is in our power and out of all dangor, though we lost a brig and schr. in the contest with the fleet of the banditti. The commanders of the above two vessels fell a glorious death in the engagement, and the famous admiral of the Insurgents, Brivu, was severly wounded. As Bolivar thought it impossible to succeed in Margarita, all his hopes being defeated with regard to it, he moved to attack Carupano, a poor insignificant harbor, 20 leagues from Cumana. He seized there two small vessels, and entered the village with 300 men. Such is the progress of his great expedition. Pampatar has been reinforced with troops and provisions. Another fleet sailed for the same place with ammunition on the 12th inst. To Carupano a detachment of 1000 regulars did immediately march, and they must be there the 18th. We have at Cumana, 10 vessels of war, 6 brigs and 4 schooners, together with a rowing flotilla; and the squadron of Carthagena is expected here every moment.—Morales, the conqueror of Maturia and of Bocachica, is just arrived from the kingdom of Santa Fe, with the undaunted victorious division under his command; and he is now marching with his wonted celerity to Carupano, from whence he shall proceed to Margarita. Public tranquility is not affected in any way through these extended provinces.—Our market is well supplied with every kind of provisions. Flour is selling at 14 dollars. Country produce dull."

### British War in India.

Calcutta papers of February last, state, that the Nepaul war, which was supposed to have been brought to a close, and which had in fact been terminated by a treaty of peace with the Goorkah government, had broken out anew.—Preparations were making to prosecute it with vigor on the part of the British.—Major-General Ochterlony, who has gained the highest reputation by the activity, prudence and skill with which he overcame the difficulties of this war, had divided his army into four brigades, and was marching into the Goorkah country. We understand that Gen. Ochterlony is a native of Boston, and is probably well known, to many gentlemen here. His son who was sent here for his education, left this country not many years since.

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean Squadron, dated U. S. frigate Constellation, Algiers Bay, April 6, 1816.*

"I believe I spoke of the fortifications of this place, in one of my letters last Summer.—You know it is a walled town, and is built on the side of a steep hill, with a pretty regular ascent from the water's edge. The view of it is beautiful as you approach from sea, and has the appearance of a city of white marble or stone. This arises from all the houses being white wasted, as well as the roofs, which are flat.—Its beauty is increased by the verdure of the hill, and the variety produced by trees of orange, lemon, figs, sometimes in thick groves, concealing all but the top of one of these white houses. The soil appears to be a strong rich brown clay, mixed with such a proportion of sand as to render it very fertile.—You have now the fairest side of the picture. When you enter the city, you find yourself in narrow, confined, filthy streets, of five or six feet in breadth, where your nose is assailed from every quarter with the stench of dead dogs, cats, and every other species of filth. The streets in some parts are arched entirely over; and in others the upper stories project so much, as to meet and close at the top.—The streets too are so crowded, that you are in danger of being walked over by the lusty Turks. I am not surprized at the ravages of the Plague, in such towns.

"The fortifications of this place are immense, and if manned by Americans or Englishmen, it appears to me, might defy any naval power in the world.—They mount very heavy metal, and the largest guns I ever saw, generally brass. I observed one of these pieces twenty-five feet in length, the calibre large in proportion. Their chief batteries are built on rocks, that project some distance into the Bay, and form a very secure little harbour for their shipping.—It is said, they have in all, one thousand pieces of cannon, mounted; certain it is, they have as many mounted, as can be used to advantage.

I was a little surprized, on our arrival here, to see some of the mountains, to the southward and eastward, covered with snow, and every thing else like Summer."

### COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The ministers of France and Sweden, near the United States, have orders to negociate Commercial Treaties with the United States, upon the same basis as the late Treaty with Great-Britain.

The Swedish minister De Kantzou, is said to have proceeded to the seat of government with a view to this object.

We have seen private letters from Europe, which mention that it is supposed to be the intention of Lord Byron, who has left England for the East, to join Lady Hester Stanhope, in Arabia—As the remarkable adventures of this distinguished lady may not be known to many of our readers we copy the following account of them from a late French paper.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of the great Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his neices, poor like himself, a few lines, in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncle, Lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople.—Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, she seemed to be destined to perish of hunger; but an English ship which appeared on the following day took her on board and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalotte. She spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hieropolis, and exploring the vallies of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon.—According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regard her as a being of superior order. She has had several children whom she was fond of, brought to her from England; and she declares, that she will never forsake that land of the sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great-Britain.

## NEWPORT,
## SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1816.

### FROM HAVANNA.

*Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated July 6, 1816.*

"I am about to leave this place for Orleans in 10 days, and seize the opportunity that now offers, to give you such information as can be had under the Spanish government. A new captain-general has arrived; he is to command this Island, and its dependencies—this created for some days a strong sensation among the planters and merchants, who had learned that he brought with him an Order, from the adorable Ferdinand, to close this port against all foreign bottoms.—The alarm has, however, passed away;—the old Governor, Apadoca, understood the state of this colony better than the Court of Madrid; and no doubt he soon convinced the new captain-general, that a force which, uniting all he brought with him, and those here before, do not exceed 1600 men fit for service, would not be sufficient to suppress discontent in so extensive a colony; for, although there are here what may be called local militia, the Spanish appear to apprehend that if there was any convulsion, they would act on the side of the people.—Apadoca has conducted himself altogether in such a way as to be respected; and his departure to take upon him the Vice-Royalty of Mexico, is much regretted. He was to have taken his passage in a frigate of 44 guns, which lay in this harbour, but which unfortunately took fire on the 4th of July, and was totally consumed, without a single article being saved. She was the finest 44 in the Spanish service, and her loss is valued at more than a million of dollars, exclusive of a vast quantity of valuable goods, which were on board of her, intended according to immemorial usage, to be smuggled in here. She is reported to have had some impressed Americans on board her—However, this disaster, and the want of any other ship of sufficient strength to resist the swarms of cruisers of the Columbian revolters, which infest these seas, will retard the departure of Apodoca. He was to take with him the skeletons of 2 regiments, one of which I saw marched as I was going on board; it was also going for embarkation, to one of the ports opposite the Havanna, called Carraccas—it was 180 strong. Two embargoes have been resorted to, in order to cover this formidable movement, and conceal it from the Columbian cruisers; the last embargo applied to Spanish vessels alone, but it was not necessary—few Spaniards venture out, and when they do, they seldom escape; for the cruisers of the revolters look into this harbor with impunity.

"It is not safe to inquire about the affairs on the continent; but as there is no regulation in force against hearing, I could not help hearing that the state of affairs in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz, and throughout Mexico, would render it unsafe for Captain-General Apodoca to trust himself on Terra Firma, even if he could escape the republican cruisers. There is something going on which appears to threaten the expulsion of the royal adherents entirely from Mexico—but I cannot ask a word of particulars."

The Philadelphia Aurora, of the 22d inst. says. "It is reported that Richard Meade, Esq. of this city while acting as vice-consul, (in the absence of Mr. Cathcart,) at Cadiz, has been seized by an armed force under the authority of the Spanish government, and committed to a dungeon in the Castle of St. Catalina."

A commercial letter, dated London, May 28, says, "when I wrote you on the 15th inst. an unexpected rise had taken place in the corn-market, and hopes were entertained that prices would soon rise so high as to admit importations of foreign wheat and flour; but prices have since fallen."—The rise in four weeks had been from 59 to 76 shillings per quarter, and the benevolent hope entertained by the London House, was, that the consumer might be obliged to pay over 80s. in which case importations would become lawful; and he would stand a chance of making his profit on the new branch of trade, that would thus be opened to him.

### United States' Bank.

The period for receiving subscriptions terminated on Tuesday last.—About $750,000 were subscribed in this State.

The Subscriptions at New-York amounted to about two millions and a third.

In Boston the Subscriptions amounted to nearly three millions.

### The Season.

Fears have been entertained that the coldness and backwardness of the season would produce an alarming scarcity. But these fears we believe were premature. From various parts of the country we hear of promising crops of grain, &c. Hay, it is believed, will be short; but should there be a continuance of the refreshing showers, which within a short time we have been visited with, the latter mowing may yield abundance. Indian Corn, though backward till lately, has now, we understand, a promising appearance. In the Southern States it is stated there is an unusual plenitude of wheat; so that notwithstanding the gloomy appearances, which have passed before us, we may now anticipate the blessing of Providence, in a sufficient supply of the fruits of the earth.

### Population of New-York.

It is computed by the Editor of the New-York Evening-Post, from the number of names given in the lately published Directory, that the population of that city, which, by the census of 1810, is given at 96,000, now exceeds 126,000; and that, as there was no advance in the population during the war, this increase of 30,000 has taken place in the course of two years.

### French Emigrants.

It is stated in the Indiana Register, that M. Lakanx member of the French National Institute, and of the Imperial Legion of Honour, and M. Vairin, a Professor of Mathematics, have lately arrived at Vevay (in the new State of Indiana) and purchased each an estate near that town.

## Died,

At North-Kingstown yesterday morning, *RUFUS STAFFORD*, Esq. aged 55 years.—He was remarkably patient in his sickness, and met his dissolution with the composure of a man of honor and integrity.

In this town on Saturday last, Mrs. *MARCY CASWELL*, consort of Mr. William Caswell, in the 49th year of her age.

On Thursday last, Mrs. *SARAH RICHARDS*, consort of Mr. John Richards, in the 67th year of her age.—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

## Ship News.

*PORT OF NEWPORT,*
*July 27, 1816.*

ENTERED,

Ship George Washington, Wood, Bremen, via St. Ubes

Sloop Express, Justin, New-York

CLEARED,

Sloop B. D. Jones, Bliss, New-York

George & Mary, Walden, ditto

Edna, Hall, ditto

Arrived on Tuesday last, Ship George Washington, Wood, of this port, from Bremen, and 45 days from St. Ubes, with dry goods, Salt, &c.—Left at St. Ubes, June 8th, Brig George, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) arrived that morning, and the only American vessel there.—June 10th, in lat. 37, 40, long, 13 15. spoke Ship Milton, of Boston, 7 days from Havre-de-Grace bound to the coast of Sumatra.—June 16th, lat. 36, 40, long. 26, spoke Brig Brazillian, Bowler, of Providence, 66 days from Rio Janeiro for Gibraltar.—July 1st, lat. 42, long. 45, spoke brig Tom, Upton, 28 days from Cadiz, bound to Ellsworth, (District of Maine.)

Arrived yesterday, Schooner Merino, Pratt, 8 days from North-Carolina, with corn and staves, bound to Boston.

The Schooner Mars, Chase, of this port, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 14 days from Havanna.

The Ship Commodore Perry, Holmes, of East-Greenwich, was at Gottenburg May 12th, repairing.


## THEATRE,
## NEWPORT.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of *Newport*, and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, the Theatre will shortly be opened, under the direction of the Boston and Providence Managers, with the favorite Comedy of the

**Soldier's Daughter.**

With other Entertainments as will be expressed in future Advertisements, and Bills.

*Newport, July 26, 1816.*

## Sale at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Auction,
*On THURSDAY, August 1, 1816, at 3 o'clock P. M on the premises, (if fair, if not the first fair day after) unless previously disposed of at private sale.)*

THE House and Shop in *Caleb Rail Street*, now occupied by the Subscriber, with a Lot of Land measuring 82 by 42 feet. The House is new, and has 2 stacks of chimnies.—The conditions of sale are $350, to be paid on signing the deed, and the remainder payable in one year, with security on the premises.

JOHN LAWTON.

Newport, July 5.

## PEWS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following PEWS, viz:—No. 6, No 10, No. 24, No. 55, No. 56 and No. 60, in TRINITY CHURCH, in this Town, will be Sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the first MONDAY of August next, in said Church, to discharge the rents due thereon, unless the same shall be paid previous to that date.

*By order of the Vestry,*
EDWARD BRINLEY, *Senior Warden*

Newport, May 23, 1816.

To be Sold at Public Auction,
*On SATURDAY, August 10, 1816, at X o'clock A. M on the premises.*

A LOT of Land 50 feet by 100, with an old House thereon, on Easton's Point, late the property of *Myer Polock*, deceased.—Conditions made known at time and place.

GORDON DICKSON, *Auc'r.*

Newport, July 25.

## NOTICE.

### JOB BOONE,

HEREBY informs the public, that his connexion with the *Exeter Union Manufacturing Company*, was dissolved on the 10th instant.

Exeter, July 14.

## NOTICE.

WRITING of every description, done with accuracy, fidelity and despatch, for a moderate compensation, by the Subscriber, who earnestly solicits the patronage of his fellow-citizens, to whom he has long been known, and to serve them will afford him satisfaction as well as employment, and be a benefit to himself and family.

JOHN HANDY.

Newport, July 26.

## EARTHEN-WARE.

### WILLIAM CALLAHAN,
*Has just received from the Manufactory in England.*

A FEW Crates of EARTHEN-WARE, among which are some very handsome Dining Plates, Twifflers and Muffins, blue printed; and a few Crates of blue and green edged ditto.—*Also in Store*, a few assorted Crates; all of which he offers for sale low for cash, or approved paper.

Newport, July 26.

## China, Glass, and Earthern WARE.

### STEPHEN H. CAHOONE,
*No. 136, Thames-Street.*
Has just received,

FIFTEEN Packages of China and Earthen WARE, comprising a more extensive Assortment than he has hitherto offered for Sale, among which are:—China Tea Setts; lustre border Coffee's; gold and silver, and fancy lustre Pitchers, Porter Mugs, Bowls; Ewers, and Basins; fine blue printed Coffee's and Tea's; handled do. do; Plain do.; Plates, Twifflers and Muffins; Ewers and Basins; with a variety of articles too numerous to particularise.

*ALSO,*

An extensive Assortment of *GLASS WARE.*

Newport, July 27.

## At the stand for Cheap GOODS,

*Sign of the Golden Eagle.*

KID GLOVES are selling for 25 Cents per pair—*Also*, Many more CHEAP Goods which are in demand, such as Handkerchiefs for 3d. and 7d.—India Cottons for 1s per yard—Cotton Cassimere for 1s 6d—Muslins for Caps at 20 cents per yard—Shawls for 1s 6d—Dimities for 25 cents—All the above Goods will be sold for Cash only.

Newport, July 26. 3w

## FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable FARM in Boston Neck, consisting of 300 Acres and upwards, formerly known by the name of the *Jenckes' Farm*, and now occupied by Joseph Lawton—Said Land is of the first quality—Any person disposed to purchase, will apply to the Subscriber, in Bristol.—Terms liberal.

JAMES D'WOLF.

Bristol, July 26. 8w

## LOST,

ABOUT 10 days since, either in Newport or Middletown, a work'd POCKET BOOK containing a number of papers of no consequence to any but the owner.—Any person finding the same, and leaving it at this Office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

July 27, 1816.

## JAMES TOWNSEND & Co.

ARE about closing their concern and request all persons indebted to them on Note or Book account, to call and settle the same immediately.—Those having demands, will present them for payment.

Newport, June 14.

## NOTICE.

A RECENT privation renders it necessary for the Subscriber to resume his former employment of Writing Wills, Deeds, Leases, Bonds, &c. for a reasonable compensation, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.—A small addition to his SCHOOL would also be acceptable.

CLARKE RODMAN.

## FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Middletown and Portsmouth, containing 30 Acres, chiefly meadow land, with a good orchard, dwelling house, outhouses, &c.—For further particulars, enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

March 8, 1816.


## State of Rhode-Island, &c.

WASHINGTON, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July 22, 1816.*

WHEREAS JOSEPH POTTER, of Westerly, in the county of Washington, has this Day filed in said Office, the Copy of an Act of the Hon General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island &c passed in June Session, 1816, granting him the benefit of an Act passed June A. D 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors"—This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Joseph, that they may appear if they think fit at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington, on the 2d Monday of October next to nominate Commissioners to receive an assignment of the Estate of the said Joseph, for the benefit of his Creditors

JAMES HELME, Jun *Clerk.*

# Poetry.

## "COME, TAKE THE HARP!"

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

COME take the Harp—'tis vain to
muse
Upon the gath'ring ills we see!
Oh! take the Harp, and let me lose
All thoughts of ill, in hearing thee!
Sing to me love! though death were
near,
Thy song could make my soul forget:
Nay, nay, in pity dry that tear,
All may be well, be happy yet!
Come take the Harp—'tis vain to muse
Upon the gath'ring ills we see;
Oh! take the Harp, and let me lose
All thoughts of ill, in hearing thee!

Let me but see that snowy arm
Once more upon the dear Harp lie,
And I will cease to dream of harm,
Will smile at fate, while thou art nigh;
Give me that strain of mournful touch,
We us'd to love [illegible] long ago,
Before our hearts had known as much
As now, alas! they bleed to know!
Come take the Harp, &c.

Sweet notes! they tell of former peace,
Of all that look'd so rapturous then,
Now wither'd, lost—Oh! pray thee
cease,
I cannot bear those sounds again!
Art thou too wretched! yes, thou art;
I see thy tears flow fast with mine—
Come, come to this devoted heart,
'Tis breaking, but it still is thine.
Come take the Harp, &c.

## Union Manufacturing Company.

THE UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having made a new arrangement of their business, request all persons having any demands against said Company, to present the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted, to make payment to

JOHN BABCOCK, *Agent.*

Portsmouth, July 12.

The *Wool Carding* and *Manufactory of Cloth*, will be continued at the above Factory on the most reasonable terms.

Portsmouth, July 12.

## WILLIAM WHITE,

**No. 36 & 37, Long-Wharf,**

*Has for Sale,*

HOGSHEADS Rum; Pipes Gin; do. Wine; London Porter; bbls. Cider; Molasses; Muscovado Sugar; Currants 10 cents per lb.; dried apples; white beans; chocolate; Hartford candles; New-York soap; 50,000 segars; negro-head tobacco; Turks-Island, Bonavista and Lisbon Salt; Iron hollow ware assorted; mess pork; hams; 500 baskets assorted; 22 dozen baskets salt; 1 cask rice; 1 hhd. calavant peas; 6000 wt. sheet lead; 6 gross iron spoons; 200 pair men's and boys shoes; 4000 feet oars; 5000 clapboards; 25 M. shingles; assorted flat, square and round iron; four different kinds steel; 100 doz. Hartford bottles; 50 bbls. mackarel.

With the general assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.

Newport, June 21.

## State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

*In General Assembly, June Session A. D. 1816.*

An Act to prevent certain articles from [illegible]

[illegible] *by the General Assembly* [illegible]

[illegible] together with other necessary [illegible] provided the whole [illegible] and bedding, do not exceed the value of fifty dollars. Also their necessary wearing apparel, together with one cow [illegible] hog, and the working tools of said debtor or necessary for his or her usual occupation, provided the said tools do not exceed the value of fifteen dollars.

SECTION 2.—*And be it further enacted,* That this act take effect from and after the expiration of ten days from the rising of the General Assembly at the present session; and that the same be published in all the News-papers printed in the State.

A TRUE COPY: WITNESS,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

## Daniel W[illegible]e,

*Have just received, and for Sale at his Store,*

A FEW Hogsheads and Barrels first quality Brown SUGARS, with a general Assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY and DRY GOODS.

Newport, April 26.

## CLARKE COOK,

***No. 64, Thames-street.***

HAS just received from New-York an Assortment of NEW GOODS, among which are some very superior BROADCLOTHS and KERSEYMERES, which he will sell very cheap *for Cash.*

Newport, May 3.

## *Cheap for Cash!*

## *GEORGE S. TOMPKINS,*

***No. 152, Thames-Street,***

CONTEMPLATING a new Arrangement in business, offers for Sale his STOCK now on hand, consisting of a handsome Assortment of

*Jewellery, Watches, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. &c.*

At very reduced prices.—He respectfully invites his Friends and Customers to call and see.

Newport, July 5.

## GIN.

**6 Pipes Butler's Gin,**

*For Sale, by*

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, April 13.

## *FOR SALE,*

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, fronting Washington and corner of Willow-street, on Easton's Point, and is in good repair—If not sold by the 1st of May, it will then be to Rent.

*TO LET*

The lower part of the House next eastward of the above, fronting Willow street—Apply to

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, March 6.

## TO LET,

*And Possession given immediately*

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE on Prospect-Hill, lately occupied by Mr *William Tisdale,* with a large Garden.—*Also,* The House and Store in Thames-street, lately occupied by Mr. *William S. Nichols.* For terms, apply to

SILAS DEAN.

*Who has for sale,*

500 Spars; 20,000 ft. Boards; 5000 Clapboards; 20,000 Shingles.

Newport, May 4.

## *Notice is hereby given,*

THAT I will attend in person or by Deputy, at the State-House in East-Greenwich, on Monday the 22d, and at the State-House in South-Kingstown on Tuesday the 23d of July, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes as may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment, made under the act of January 9, 1816, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may appy to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and delivered to the post-office nearest to the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this district.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,

*Principal Assessor 3d R I District.*

North-Kingstown, June 29, 1816.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July 11th,* 1816.

WHEREAS DANIEL W BARKER of Newport, has this Day filed in said Office, the Copy of an Act of the Hon General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c passed in June Session, 1816, granting him the benefit of an Act passed June A. D. 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors"—This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Daniel, that they [illegible] appear if they think fit, at the Supreme [illegible] Court, to be holden at Newport [illegible] for the County of Newport, on the [illegible] of August next, to nominate [illegible] receive an assignment of the [illegible], for the benefit of his [illegible]

[illegible] PALMER, *Clerk*

[illegible] ners having been appointed [illegible] of Probate for [illegible] Commissioners to receive [illegible] claims of the creditors [illegible] ELIZABETH HOWE, late [illegible] deceased represented insolvent [illegible] give notice that three months from [illegible] are allowed to said creditors [illegible] to prove their claims, and that we [illegible] attend at our respective dwellings, during said period, for that purpose.

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, }
JOSHUA S. ROGERS, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROGERS, *Adm'r,*

Newport, July 1, 1816.

## FROLIC.

THE high bred Horse FROLIC will stand in Narragansett, the present season, as follows:—At Mr Joseph Reynolds's, on Little-Rest Hill, on Mondays and Tuesdays—At Gen. Joseph Stanton's, in Charlestown, on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays:—At Mr. Sylvester Gavit's, in Westerly on Thursdays and Fridays—Terms Five, Three and Two Dollars—FROLIC is 16 hands high, with high carriage and elegant figure; 3 4ths blooded from the best selected and imported breeds.

South-Kingstown, April 16.

## SILAS DEAN,

*Has for Sale at his Store, No. 67 Thames-Street.*

AN Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.—*Also,* in Stores on his Wharf, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Codfish, 10 quintals best table Fish—Boards, Plank, Shingles, Cordage, second-hand rigging cables and anchors.

*Likewise for Sale,*

20 Barrels No. 1, Boston BEEF
130 do. Alewives
200 Hogshead Shooks.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1816.

## James Townsend & Co.

*Respectfully inform their Customers and the Public,*

That they have removed from No 82 to No 77, corner of Banister's Wharf, where they offer for sale, at Whole sale and Retail, cheap for cash, the following Articles, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| MADEIRA, Vidonia, Lisbon and Currant WINES. | Chocolate |
| | Rice |
| | Pepper |
| | Nutmegs |
| Hyson, Young-hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS. | Cloves |
| | Soap |
| | Starch |
| Loaf, brown, and white powdered Sugars | Sperm and yellow Candles |
| | Coarse and blown Salt |
| West-India, Cherry and N. England RUM | Hams |
| | Cheese |
| | Butter |
| Spanish and American Segars | Pork |
| | Wine-Glasses |
| Virginia & Maryland Tobacco | Tumblers |
| | Plates |
| Brandy | Cups and Saucers |
| Gin | Cod-Fish |
| Wiskey | Potatoes |
| Coffee | Onions, &c. &c. |

Newport, June 8.

## *WILLIAM CALLAHAN,*

*Has remaining on hand,*

A FEW Imitation and black Lace SHAWLS; Dimities; worsted and cotton Hose; Ginghams; Umbrellas 28 and 33 inches; cotton Lace; footing and quillingnet; low priced Calicoes; ivory handled Knives and Forks in setts; low priced ditto.

*A L S O,*

A great Variety of Pocket and Pen KNIVES.

*L I K E W I S E,*

A quantity of HARDWARE, which he will sell low for cash.

Newport, May 10.

## GOODS,

***Fresh and Cheaper than ever!***

## *J. W. EDDY,*

***Has just opened,***

AN Assortment of SUMMER GOODS, at less prices than ever have been offered for sale in this town, consisting of every article usually called for; among them are:—Superfine Ginghams at 25 cents per yard; Cambrics, fine, at 20 cents; 6-4 Cotton at 17 cents; large pocket Handkerchiefs at 4 cents; and other goods in proportion.—The public are invited to call and examine.

Newport, June 28.

## *ELEAZER READ, jun.*

*Has for Sale in Store on* LYON'S *Wharf*

**55 Casks prime New Rice,**

175 Barrels Tar—25 do. Turpentine
1700 Spokes for Carriage Wheels
500 Fur Skins—200 wt. Bees Wax
600 wt. Cotton.

*Also for Sale,* Pew No. 7, in the Rev. Mr. WYDOWN'S Meeting-House:

Newport, June 14.

## *PELEG WEAVER,*

***Painter and Glazier,***

OFFERS for Sale at No. 59, Thames-Street, directly opposite Mr. JOSEPH LYON'S, PAINTS of all kinds; Oil, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, &c.

Newport, May 31.

## *LAST NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to either of the Firms of *Solomon Townsend & Co.* or *John F. Townsend & Co.* to call and settle with him. All demands not settled in 60 days, will be then put in suit in order to close said concerns.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 14.

## *JONATHAN EASTON,*

*No. 53, Bread-street, Offers for Sale,*

TWENTY Barrels Molasses, at 45 cents per gallon; a few barrels Flour, of a superior quality; Coffee, Starch, Pimento, &c.

*A L S O,*

An Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, cheaper than can be bought in Newport.

Newport, May 4.

## *The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE.*

WE have no authentic copy of this most important State Paper, the very basis that supports the proud column of American Liberty; none at least, on which the eye of taste can rest, for a moment, with satisfaction. —WHY HAVE WE NOT?

The English Nation, still proud of their MAGNA CHARTA, though every provision it contains has been trampled upon by the bold ambition of their rulers, have published edition after edition of this instrument, each more splendid than its predecessor.—Sir William Blackstone has collated and commented on it—his fine copy of Magna Charta has been excelled by later specimens of art, and the fac similes of the seals and signatures, have made every reader in Great Britain acquainted, in some degree, not merely with the state of knowledge and of art, at the period in question, but with the literary attainments also, of King John, King Henry, and their "Barons bold."

Surely the Declaration of AMERICAN Independence is, at least, as well entitled to the decorations of art, as the Magna Charta of England: and if the fac similes of the signatures of the Patriots who signed it were published in America, it would serve to gratify a curiosity, at least as laudable as that which calls for imitations of the correspondents of Junius, or of the aristocracy that wrested the English Charter from the reluctant monarchs of the day.

We are firmly persuaded, that the more the principles of our Declaration of Independence are spread out before the eyes of the world, the more they will be admired, by foreign nations as well as our own; and every innocent and honest device, that may serve to attract attention toward it, will serve also, to promote the great cause of public liberty. Such an embellished edition as will render it an ornament to an apartment, will have a tendency to spread the knowledge of its contents, among those who would otherwise have turned their thoughts but lightly towards the subject.—Such an edition will serve to place it continually under the eye of man, woman and child in a family—it will associate the pleasurable ideas of elegance and ornament with the history of the transaction itself—and familiarise those principles which form, or ought to form, the very bond and cement of political society. Nor is it of small moment, that such an edition, well executed, will serve as a specimen of the state of the FINE ARTS amongst us at the present day.

Actuated by these views, the Subscriber proposes to publish A SPLENDID EDITION of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, which shall be, in all respects, *American.*—*All* the necessary materials shall be manufactured in this country, and expressly for this publication. The *Designs* the *Engravings* shall be the work of *American* Artists; the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens *have* done in politics, and *can* do in art.

*Philadelphia, March,* 1816.

## *Plan & Terms of Subscription.*

When the publisher submitted the preceding notice of his intention to undertake this National publication, although it had long occupied his reflections, he was not fully aware of its importance; for he had never suspected, what the fact really is, that there is *no where* extant, an authentic published copy of the most important State Paper in the annals of the world.

The ORIGINAL Declaration of Independence, as deposited in the Secretary of State's Office, was happily preserved, when so many valuable papers were consumed by the enemy. Without dwelling upon slight differences, inaccuracies or omissions, the first words which present themselves in our printed copies, and even as they are of Record, on the Journals of the Old Congress, are as follows:

"*A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,*"—whereas in the original, the Declaration is thus headed.—

"*The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.*"

This is not a mere verbal distinction; it involves a difference in principle. Does it become Americans to be careless on this subject, or ought interpolation or alteration of any kind to be permitted in a public document so sacred? —Ought it not to be faithfully preserved, and transmitted to posterity, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point? The American public will unhesitatingly answer YES! and the Publisher stands pledged to have it so engraved, and to have it so engraved, and to accompany it with the requisite proofs of authenticity.

The size of the Paper will be 36 inches by 24 it will be manufactured by Mr AMIES in his best manner, and of the very best materials.

The Design, which is from the pencil of Mr BRIDPORT, will be executed in imitation of *Bas Relief;* and will encircle the Declaration as a cordon of honor, surmounted by the arms of the United States Immediately underneath the arms will be a large medallion portrait of Gen GEORGE WASHINGTON, supported by conucopiæ and embellished with Spears, Flags and other Military trophies and emblems. On one side of this medallion portrait will be a similar portrait of JOHN HANCOCK, President of Congress, July 4 1776, and on the other, a Portrait of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Arms of the "Thirteen United States," in medallions, united by wreaths of Olive Leaves, will form the *remainder* of the cordon which will be further enriched by some of the characteristic productions of the United States—such as the Tobacco and Indigo Plants—the Cotton Shrub, Rice, &c.

The whole of the design, (except the portraits) will be engraved by Mr Murray, of Philadelphia, who has for some weeks been at work on the plate.

Mr Leney, of New-York, will engrave the Portraits.

By the advice of *all* the Artists engaged, the Publisher has abandoned the idea of printing the Declaration with TYPES, and has determined to have the whole of it ENGRAVED. The ornamental disposition and style of the engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which will occupy the interior of the cordon, will be designed and executed by Mr Fairman.

The *fac similes will be engraved* by Vallance, who will execute this important part of the publication at the City of Washington, where by permission of the Secretary of State he will have the original signatures constantly under his eye.

The public are well apprised that the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, as undertaking particular departments in the proposed publication, are the first Artists in the United States, and they have, one and all, assured the Publisher, that they will seduously devote themselves to the execution of the several parts they have undertaken, and will finish them in such a manner, as to do credit to themselves and to the country, so far as it depends on the anxious employment of their respective talents on this national work

The PORTRAITS will be engraved from *original* paintings and the most esteemed likenesses

The Arms of the United States, and of the several States will be faithfully executed *from official descriptions and documents,* and in the manner directed by the most approved authors on the science of Heraldry.

From the arrangements made, and the dispositions manifested by the Artists, it is confidently expected that this engraving will be, when finished, a splendid and truly national publication The publisher thinks he can promise that it shall be ready to deliver to Subscribers in February next, at TEN Dollars each Copy, to be paid on delivery

The engraving will be accompanied by a PAMPHLET, containing the *official documents* connected with the publication as authorities, and a list of the Subscriber's names

The engravings will be delivered to Subscribers in the order in which they may have subscribed

It is contemplated to have a few copies printed on paper prepared to carry colors, to have the Shields accurately tinctured in the modern style; and the Plants, &c colored by one of our most approved water colorers The price of those superb Copies, will be THIRTEEN Dollars each. As no more of those Copies will be printed than shall be subscribed for, gentlemen who wish for them, are requested to add the word "*colored*" to their Subscription.

JOHN BINNS,

*No 70, Chesnut-Street.*

*Philadelphia. June* 26 1816.

☞ Subscriptions for the above splendid Engraving, will be received at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

## *New Feather Beds and Feathers*

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to 45 dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,

*No. 2, Charles-street.*

*He has also on hand,*

An assortment of Matrosses of all kinds.

Newport, May 31. 3m

## *JOHN FERGUSON,*

*Has for Sale at his shop on Banister's Wharf.*

BEST Pigtail Tobacco; a few kegs of Smith's brand Richmond Do. cut Tobacco and Cigars.—He has on hand, and will keep a regular supply of James River Tobacco, direct from Virginia, which enables him to sell as low for cash as can be bought in New York or the Northern states.—*Call and see!*

Newport, May 17.

## *TO LET,*

THAT convenient DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on south side of Washington-square and lately occupied by Mr. *J. H. Whitwright.*—For terms, &c. apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

## FOR SALE,

THE New and pleasantly situated HOUSE, No. 2, Barney-street, lately occupied by *William Marchant.*—For terms, (which will be liberal) apply to

DAVID RODMAN.

Newport, 17th of 4th mo. 1816.

## TO LET,

*And Possession given immediately.*

THE convenient Dwelling-House situated in Thames-Street, opposite No. 151, now occupied by Mrs. S. WOOD.

*A L S O,*

The HOUSE lately occupied by Capt. *Willcox* and Dr. *Johnson,* which is in the rear of the former—It is pleasantly situated, has spacious rooms, and is well calculated for a Boarding House, or convenient for two families.—For further particulars and terms enquire of

JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, April 26.

## Fifty Dollars Reward

HAS been missing since the morning of the 8th inst. a likely mulatto Lad, about [illegible] years of age, of light complexion, regular features, hair black or dark and perfectly straight—his name is TEAGLE; he is slow of speech, and when closely questioned answers falteringly, and is easily confused his clothing was of the best quality, he usually wore a grey or a black coat and light cassimere pantaloons; he is sluggish in his gait and movements, and slovenly in his dress he is originally from Worcester county, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but has been living for some time in Baltimore, where he belongs to James W. Williams As he never had any cause or pretext whatever for absconding or leaving home, having always been treated with great lenity, kindness and indulgence, there is no doubt that he has been enticed away or carried off by the artifice of some designing person. Whoever shall apprehend and safely return the said lad, or lodge him in a place of security in this city so that the owner recover him, shall receive Thirty Dollars if he be taken within Baltimore city or county—or if elsewhere, the above reward. There is strong reason to believe he was allured and harbored on board some one of the vessels that have sailed from one of the vessels that have sailed from Baltimore from the 8th to the 10th inst.

JAMES W WILLIAMS.

Baltimore. June 11, 1816.